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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Germany Invades Yugoslavia And Greece

"Battle To Continue Till Last Briton Leaves South-East Europe"

WAR DECLARED IN THREE HOURS OF BELGRADE-MOSCOW PACT

Italy Follows Suit

Belgrade And Salonika Bombed

BRITAIN AND U. S. A. TO HELP YUGOSLAVIA: TURKISH CABINET MEETS

NEW YORK, April 6.

GERMANY and Yugoslavia are at war from to-day, according to a Berlin radio announcement picked up by the National Broadcasting Corporation here.

The Columbia radio reports that Germans are invading Yugoslavia and Greece.

REPLY TO MOSCOW

Germany's declaration of war on Yugoslavia occurred three hours after the signing of the Non-Aggression Pact between Yugoslavia and Russia, says Reuter.

UNQUALIFIED BRITISH HELP

Official circles in London pointed out that Yugoslavia will receive unqualified support of the British Empire.

ITALY ALSO JOINS

Italy has decided to attack Yugoslavia.

German troops have crossed the Greek & Serbian Frontiers. German bombers have raided Belgrade And Salonika.

U. S. A. RUSHES HELP

U. S. A. has decided to rush help to Yugoslavia and Greece.

Herr Hitler

NAZI NOTE TO GREECE

LONDON, April 6.

Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, handed a Note to the Greek Minister in Berlin accusing Greece of giving up her neutrality as early as September 1939. Another Note was handed to the Yugoslav Minister in Berlin.—Reuter.

HERR HITLER'S PROCLAMATION

Herr Hitler has issued a proclamation to the troops saying: "Soldiers of the south-east front, since early this morning the German people are at war with the Belgrade Government of intrigue. We shall only lay down our arms when this band of ruffians has been definitely and most emphatically eliminated and the last Briton has left this part of the European continent."

The proclamation blames Britain as "the greatest warmonger of all time" for this situation. The proclamation continues:

Britain Accused

"The German people can enter the new struggle with the inner satisfaction that its leaders have done everything possible to bring about a peaceful settlement. I have warned again and again against the landing of British troops in south-east Europe which would threaten the Reich. Unfortunately my warning was unheard. With patience I tried to convince the Yugoslavs how important collaboration would be in the interests of peace. After I had succeeded in establishing a basis for such collaboration by adherence of Yugoslavia to the Tripartite Pact by which nothing was demanded from Yugoslavs, British paid criminal elements usurped power."

African Danger Banished

Herr Hitler then accuses Britain of letting others fight for her and boasts of quick victories over Poland, Norway, Belgium and France. "After forty-five days, the campaign in the West was emphatically terminated. Then Mr. Churchill concentrated the strength of his Empire against our Ally, Italy, in Africa. Now that danger has been banished from the African theatre of war by the co-operation of Italian and German units. The new aim of the British warmongers consists of the realisation of their plan which they had postponed because of the gigantic victories of the German armies."

HITLER'S PROCLAMATION

"Br. Attempt To Conquer N. African Coast, A Failure"

LONDON.—A long proclamation by Hitler to the German people was broadcast by Dr. Goebbels at five o'clock this (Sunday) morning, when the Fuehrer threatened war with Jugoslavia until "the overthrow of the Belgrade criminals." The old theme that "the hand of friendship was thrust aside", it repeated, with reference to "the poor misguided Jugoslav peoples."

The usual familiar historical survey was given and the remark was made that the British attempt to conquer the North African coast "can now be regarded as a failure, thanks to the co-operation of German and Italian forces. The Fuehrer also states: "We have cleared our northern flank of the British and we are determined not to tolerate such a menace in the South either."

After protesting friendship for Jugoslavia the Fuehrer asks: What other aims could Germany have had in a region in which she had neither territorial nor political ambitions or interests?

PROVIDENCE INVOKED

Hitler ends the proclamation by saying that the German nation could embark on the struggle with an inner consciousness that its leadership has done everything possible to spare it this conflict and calls on providence to "protect and bless the path of our soldiers as hitherto."

BELGRADE CUT OFF

LONDON.—Belgrade has been cut off from outside world and no communication is possible except through Greece. Yugoslavia is calm and is prepared to meet all eventualities. The people of Yugoslavia have declared: "We Serbs, are going to war like others

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

British Occupy Addis Ababa

Imperial Troops' Surprising Dash After Fall Of Adowa

CAIRO, APRIL 6.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES REACHED ADDIS ABABA, THE CAPITAL OF ABYSSINIA, LAST NIGHT (SATURDAY).

THIS NEWS IS CONTAINED IN A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FROM THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.—REUTER.

British Imperial forces reached Addis Ababa, last night (Saturday). This news was contained in a communique issued from general headquarters which announces: "Abyssinia:—leading detachments of our imperial forces reached Addis Ababa yesterday evening. Further south our general advance is continuing and the number of prisoners is steadily mounting.

"CITY BUILT TO BE BURNT DOWN".

LONDON, April 6.

The fall of Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia since 1896, comes after nearly five years of Italian occupation. The capital has had a chequered career. It has been said that it was built to be burnt down. In 1936 a jumbled heap of corrugated iron huts and mud hovels 8,000 feet high on the southern slopes of the Entoto mountains was set ablaze from the air by the Italians. After the Emperor Haile Selassie had left and before the Italians entered the town on May 5, 1936, there were wild scenes of loot and village amid the flames. Following the Italian occupation came the inevitable purge of suspects. Later, marauding bands of Abyssinians collected among the eucalyptus woods planted round the capital by the Emperor Menelek and tried to enter the town. There was another purge and many casualties. In February 1937, another blood bath followed an attempt on the life of the Italian Marshal Graziani. In darkness there was general massacre and centre of town was surrounded by a ring of fire from

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

MUSLIM LEAGUE

Jinnah Opens Bombay Conference

Amidst scenes of jubiliation mingled with the cries of "Pakistan Zindabad", the fourth annual session of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference commenced at Dongri, Bombay, on Sunday night. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League presided.

More than a thousand delegates from various parts of the Bombay Presidency attended the Conference. A large number of Muslims squatted in the huge arena and patiently listened to the speeches of the President, Mr. Jinnah and the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah inaugurating the Conference reiterated that the only way to Swaraj was through Pakistan.

Prominent among those who attended the Conference were Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon, Qazi Mohemad Isa, Mohemad Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar of Poona, Begum Mahomad Ali, Mrs. Khadija Shaft Tyabji and Mr. I. I. Chundrigar.

Messages wishing success to the Conference were received among other from Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Mr. Fazlul Haq, Sir Mehboob Kadri and Sirdar Aurangzeb Khan (Frontier Province).

Mr. M. A. Jinnah inaugurating the Conference paid a tribute to the zeal and ability with which Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan had served the Muslim community. He was confident that the Conference under the guidance of Nawabzada was bound to be a success.

He called upon Muslims to learn to rely upon themselves. He urged them to join the primary Muslim League Committees in large numbers so that they could speak with one voice and authority.

In the course of three years he said, the Muslim League had attained the position of great importance in the political life of this country. Even America was anxious to-day to know what the League stood for.

STRENGTH DERIVED FROM MASSES.

Replying to those who ran down the League as an organisation of the Knights, Zamindars and vested interests in the community, he said that the League derived its strength from the Muslim masses and existed on their willing support.

He was very glad to hear the cry of Pakistan everywhere in India. He honestly believed that without Pakistan there would be no freedom either for the Hindus or for the Muslims.

He referred to the apprehension in the minds of some Muslims in the minority provinces as to their future, if Pakistan came into existence and said that this fear was largely due to their failure to understand the Pakistan scheme.

He reiterated the resolve of the Muslims not to accept an All-India constitution based on a majority rule. It was wrong to think of a united India.

(For Presidential Address and speech of Chairman of Reception Committee on page 6.)

CITY BEGINS NATIONAL WEEK ACTIVITIES

"Mahatma Has Made Men Of Us All"

Nation Will March On Till Swaraj Is Won

Flag Salutations, Sacrificial Spinning, Procession And Meetings

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The first day's programme, in connection with the observance of the National Week, was gone through in all the Congress wards of the city, with great verve and enthusiasm. All the Ward Congress Committees held different flag salutation ceremonies.

Mr. Dhirajlal Desai President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, hoisted the tricolour at Napoo gardens, Matunga, under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and "F" and "G" Ward Congress Committees. Earlier, a large procession, headed by a youth on horseback, holding aloft the National flag was taken through the important streets of Matunga. A huge placard with the inscription "India Demands complete Independence" was displayed prominently.

NATIONAL FLAG UNFURLED

The residents of the southern part of the city mustered strong at Chowpatty where Mr. Motichand Kapadia unfurled the National Flag.

Congress workers carried Khaddar in hawkers' trolleys and hawked Khaddar from door to door in every ward. Sacrificai spinning was carried on in various spinning centres and clubs. The South Indian Association started its non-stop sacrificial spinning at 6 a.m., and continued till 6 p.m. with a total output of 10,000 yards of yarn. A similar demonstration was also held at Napoo Hall by the Charkha club which kept humming from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Here also 10,000 yards of yarn was produced.

TWO MEETINGS

Two important meetings, one at Chowpatty and the other at Dhanji Street were held in the evening. Besides these, several smaller meetings were also held in the different Congress wards of the city, when the significance of the National Week in India's struggle for Freedom was explained.

K. & V. I. EXHIBITION

The most important centre of activity, however, was the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Lad Wadi and Ram Baug which drew a ceaseless stream of visitors. In almost all the gatherings in the city, Congressmen spoke in praise of the Exhibition which, according to them, portrayed the renaissance of the Village Industries.

SOLDIERS OF NON-VIOLENCE

Unfurling the National Flag at Napoo Gardens, Matunga, Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., said that, according to Gandhiji constructive work of the Congress was only a preparation for the struggle of freedom. It would give the people the necessary equipment to turn them into fitting soldiers of non-violence in the struggle for Freedom.

The past 21 years had seen the nation marching steadily to the goal. The nation still marched on, and it would continue to march on till Freedom was obtained. Now it appeared that the goal was not far off because he was convinced that if our men could win laurels in battlefields

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

LATEST WAR NEWS

GERMAN ADVANCE BESET WITH DIFFICULTIES

The difficulties of German advance into Greece along the Struma Valley are emphasised in an "eye-witness account" broadcast by the German radio tonight. The speaker said: "All the resources of German organising ability have to be used to overcome the adversities of the mountainous country and climate". All along the mountain road German advance units had to set up signposts warning motorised vehicles of the dangerpoints. German sappers are blasting rocks and working with pneumatic drills to open passage even for the heaviest vehicles."

PAPAGOS' ORDER TO TROOPS

A call to Greek soldiers on the German front to prove themselves equals of their comrades on the Italian front is made by General Papagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army, in an order of the day to the troops.

START OF WAR

NEW YORK.—How the war came to Yugoslavia is described in a brief dispatch from Belgrade to the "New York Times". At 3-25 this morning, says the dispatch, Belgrade air-raids sirens sounded an alarm. This was the first indication that the nation was at war. Later two Yugoslav fighters appeared over the city flying eastwards. Two more fighters appeared shortly afterwards. Here the dispatch ends with the note "at this point wireless connections with Belgrade were cut."

COMPLICATIONS FEARED

STOCKHOLM.—Swedish papers deplore the extension of the war. The "Allehanda" says Moscow is obviously intensely aware of the importance of the events to come. The "Allehanda" considers fresh complications may arise through Soviet Russia.

U. S. A. TO HELP YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, April 6.

The Soviet-Yugoslav Pact is regarded in authoritative circles in London as a most encouraging development. This view is also taken in Washington according to report received here. Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, declared in an interview that he was specially interested in this Pact and added: "Many are going to be interested. The agreement might have the greatest significance. It must mean encouragement to Yugoslavia and Greece and it is important to Turkey." The Naval Secretary, Col. Knox, declaring that the German action was no surprise to the United States Government, added: "we shall send Yugoslavia and Greece all the munitions we can get to them."—Reuter.

GREEK COMMUNIQUE

ATHENS.—A Greek communique says that at 5-30 a. m. to-day German troops in Bulgaria launched an attack on the Greek frontier Our forces are defending our native soil. An order of the day to the Greek forces says: Our slogan remains the same disregard for death.

STOP PRESS

GREEKS HOLDING THEIR OWN

LONDON, April 6.

Greek advanced forces on the Eastern front are everywhere holding their own, it is officially announced, states the Athens radio —Reuter.

BRITISH RESIST GERMANS

LONDON, April 6.

ROME:—The German troops are meeting with tenacious resistance from the British, particularly in the Struma Valley, state Berlin reports.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 6.

VICHY.—Before the meeting of the Turkish Cabinet the Foreign Minister M. Sarajoglu received the British, Greek and Yugoslav Ambassadors, says an Ankara dispatch.—Reuter.

"SAVAGE ATTACK" DESPITE DECLARATION

Jugoslavia's declaration that Belgrade would be declared an open city in the event of war has been ignored by Germany. It is pointed out in London that despite this declaration German bombers were making a savage attack on Belgrade within two hours of Hitler's declaration of war Yugoslavia had earlier announced that in addition to Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljiubliana would also be declared open cities. These towns are the capitals of the three component States of the triune kingdom.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted One Gujarati Hindu Accountant as well as Cashier. Second Language Gujarati. Salary Rs. 60|- per month. Apply Box No. 14424, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady Principal for a full-fledged Girls' High School proposed to be started at Andheri from June, 1941. Starting salary Rs. 150|- or more according to qualifications. Apply to Mathuradas Vissanji, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. (14425)

Required experienced Electrical Engineer to handle and manage sales of complete line of electrical material. One Stenographer. One Accountant. Salaries will be fixed according to the qualifications. Handwritten applications are required with certificates. D. R. Herman and Mohatta, Ltd., Ebrahim Mansion, 3rd floor, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (14422)

Wanted candidates for station-master, and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30|- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

Wanted an experienced Calico Printing Master with at least three years practical experience on a fully equipped roller printing plant. The Amritsar Rayon and Silk Mills Ltd., Amritsar. (4698)

Wanted for B. R. College, Agra, (1) from July 1st, an Agriculture Engineer in the grade Rs. 120-10-200. Must have a degree in Engineering or Agriculture with experience of Agriculture Engineering. (2) Second hand workshop and farm implements. Apply to Principal. (4735)

61. ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

For Convenient Accommodation attractive offices, godowns, modern flats, open space for factories, godowns, etc., at reasonable rates in any locality. Consult Jamnadas Champsey Ruparel, 101, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3. (14428)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let:—1st, 2nd and 3rd Floors at 469-471, Girgaum Road on reasonable rent:—For particulars of rent please see Bhaiya on the spot between the hours 9 to 12 a.m. (14416)

To Let:—Decent, Airy and up-to-date Blocks in Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road near Chaupaty. For particulars of rent, please see the Mehtaji or the Watchman on the building between the hours 9 to 12 a.m. (14415)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MODERN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1941, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1940, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of April, 1941, to the 30th day of April, 1941, both days inclusive.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1941.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR, & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
(4733)

G.I.P. RAILWAY

The Resident Engineer G.I.P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders for Supplying and stacking broken ballast trap stone|ballast near Kurla Car Shed. The Form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2 per set. This sum will not be refunded.

(4741)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Local Self-Government Service— Applications are invited from candidates desirous of joining L.S.G. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Government of Bombay, which commence on 1st May, 1941, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Prospectus can be had from. The Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (4476)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For sale—One Marshalls Class "KC" Horizontal Coupled Compound Non-condensing Slidevalve type Steam Engine 13" x 22 1/2" x 24" Stroke Rope Flywheel 10' dia., revolution 100 rpm. Purchased in 1934 and worked only about a year is available for inspection. Apply Box No. 14387, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Agents to secure wholesale & Retail orders for silk sarees Chadders, Shirtings ,Suitings, Morocines etc. on handsome pay and commission. Bharat Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (14397)

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Organisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200|- to Rs 500|- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

To the Married only. "Personal Message" on highly reliable family limitation method without any contraceptives. Send postage -|13. Vicente Gomes, D.C. (Chicago), Poona, 1. (14407)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale Brand New Cricket Bats, Balls, Hockey sticks, Rackets, Footballs and other sports goods. Apply sharp to Jecimen and Company, (Regd.) Sialkot city. Agents wanted everywhere. (14418)

Public Notices

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

CLERICAL POSTS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for enlistment in the waiting list for clerical posts in the Bombay Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

Applicants should be of sound physique, over the age of 18 but under the age of 22 (except in the case of candidates with higher educational qualifications, such as graduates, in which case the age limit may be extended to 25 years), and must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination.

Candidates must submit their applications with copies of, at least, two testimonials to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India Post Box No. 901, Bombay, stating in the following order:—Name in full, address, age, date of birth, where born; religion or caste, father's name, father's occupation educational qualifications—schools, colleges, universities attended, previous experience, if any; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting.

Applications must also be in the candidates' own handwriting and reach the Bank on or before 21st April, 1941.

Applications will not be acknowledged unless a fully stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

No interviews will be granted to candidates except those who are specially called nor will the Bank enter into correspondence with unsuccessful candidates.

(4725)

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April, 1941, to the 21st April, 1941, both days inclusive for the purpose of ascertaining the Shareholders to whom the offer made by The Government Telephones Board Limited under Section 153B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is to be sent.

Dated this Seventh day of April, 1941.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Joint Secretary.
(4739)

Public Notices

WANTED.

SECRETARY and ENGINEER for the Beawar Municipality in the Ajmer-Merwara district on a salary of Rs. 150-10-250 per mensem, plus Rs. 25|- per month as horse allowance.

The applicant must be a Civil Engineer of at least 5 years' experience of Civil Engineering work and may possess one of the certificates mentioned below:—

(i) Upper Subordinate or Overseer Class Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorki.
(ii) Upper Subordinate or Overseer Class, Sibpur Engineering College, Bengal.
(iii) Upper Subordinate or Overseer Class, Civil Engineering College, Poona.
(iv) Upper Subordinate or Overseer Class, Civil Engineering College, Madras.

The candidate bearing above qualifications need apply for the post. One having experience of town planning, drainage and Mechanical Engineering in addition will be preferred.

The appointment will in the first instance be on probation for six months and will be subject to approval of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Apply with copies of testimonials on or before the 15th April, 1941 to:—

THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee, Beawar
(4696)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Sepoys (Clerical Division) and Sepoys (Store Division) are required for Combatant Service in the Royal Indian Army Service Corps.

AGE LIMITS.—18 to 25 years. PAY:—Clerical Division. Approximately. Rs. 38-8 per mensem. With free rations, clothing and accommodation.

PAY.—Store Division. Rs. 16|- per mensem. With free rations, clothing and accommodation.

Candidates for Clerical Division must have "PASSED" MATRICULATION or its equivalent. Candidates not up to this standard are eligible for consideration for enrolment as Sepoys (Store Division).

Applications should be addressed to the nearest of the following:—

Technical Recruiting Officer Southern Area, Poona.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.

(4731)

Public Notices

SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE

Assorted types of Hospital Furniture, Operation Tables, Instrument Tables, Ward Trolleys, Wash Stands & so on for sale. Prices cheap, select, what you want. Articles can be seen in Powells' Factory, near Central Station, Nair Hospital Compound, from MONDAY, the 7th to SATURDAY, the 12th, between 10 A.M. & 5-30 P.M., excepting Friday the 11th. (4738)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 77 OF 1941

Re: (1) NATHJIBHAI CHHAGANLAL VADASINORWALLA and (2) OCHHAVLAL NATHJIBHAI CHHAGANLAL VADASINORWALLA, residing and carrying on business as commission agents at Anant Rushi's Wadi near Bhuleshwar Kabutarkhana, Bombay: Debtors.
Ex parte: CHAMPAKLAL DAHYABHAI SHAH - Petitioning Creditor.

On the 1st day of April, 1941, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1941.

S. S. RANGNEKAR.
Insolvency Registrar.
(4740)

—UPROARIOUSLY ROMANTIC!
Asha Pictures' Comedy-Hit
GHAR JAWAI
Screen Play: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH.
VANMALA
5TH WEEK AT NEW WEST END
Daily 4-30 7, and 9-45 p. m.

Great Truths Sublimely Presented IN NATIONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
Starring:
NALINI JAYWANT
SIXTH WEEK
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

Treat your heart to a Grand movie—
PARDESI
HELD OVER FOR 7th WEEK
RANJIT'S SOCIO COMEDY.
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Cast: MOTILAL, KHURSHID, SNEHPRABHA.
Daily at 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Mat. SAT., SUN., HOLIDAYS AT 1 P. M.
LAMINGTON Talkies

11th WEEK
OF PRABHAT'S and SHANTARAM'S
PADOSI
(HINDI)
SHEJARI (MARATHI)
AT
CENTRAL
HINDI: 7, 9-45:
MARATHI: 4 P. M.

4th Great Week! FUN & FROLIC!
See & Hear "Admi's" Kessar SHANTA HUBLIKAR in
PRABHAT
Tarun's Second Social
IMPERIAL
Daily 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

"SILVER PUNCHED COINS OF TAXILA"

Prof. Kosambe's Lecture At Royal Asiatic Society Hall

BOMBAY, April 4.

Under the auspices of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the Society Library Hall, a lecture was delivered by Prof. D. D. Kosambe of Fergusson College, Poona, on "Silver Punched Coins of Taxila."

In the course of his lecture, Prof. Kosambe explained the significance of the various signets that are to be found on both the sides of the coins. He made some assertions as regards the probable dates of these coins. Through the use of statistical methods, he explained the uniformity of coins, that were minted in different ages before Chandra Gupta.

He concluded by observing that the present currency bungle through which the Government of India was passing, could be put a stop to if proper statistics were kept up. From the study of the ancient coins, he said, it was quite possible to predict the wear and tear of coinage, and avoid runs on bank's and currency crises.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WILL HAY
comes back with a thousand laughs in his latest comedy hit
ASK A POLICEMAN
ASK A POLICEMAN
aided & abetted by
GRAHAM MOFFATT
MOORE MARRIOTT

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

6—SONG HITS—6
Plenty of FUN and GIRLS!
Also
LATEST WAR NEWS
Mediterranean Victories
Smashing up of Italian Fleet
Blockade at Work

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND in
"DODGE CITY"
All in Technicolour!
Also
LATEST WAR NEWS
Mediterranean Victories
Blockade at Work.
Rapid movement of heavy artillery

★ GALA PREMIERE ON THURSDAY, 10th APRIL,
★

THE SONG-TEAM
That has never Failed you:—
★ SAIGAL,
★ KANAN
In a Picture that will open a New era in Indian Films
NEW THEATRES'
Latest Screen-sensation!
LAGAN
With:— NAWAB JAGDISH, NEMO, etc.
Direction:— NITIN BOSE
From Thursday, 10th April at
MINERVA

BROKEN RICE AND TIMBER ON FREE LIST

Indo-Burma Trade Pact Provision

RANGOON, April 5.

Broken rice and timber have been placed on the free list in the new Indo-Burma Trade Agreement, it is learned here. The former concession, it is believed, will help Burmese agriculturists.

It is emphasised that neither Government attempted to seek advantage to the point of disadvantage to the other, and the new agreement represents a mutually advantageous document in which the benefits will be shared and "profit and loss" will be apparent only when actually worked out.

It is, for example, considered doubtful whether Burma can raise the expected additional full one crore on customs duties which she requires for revenue purposes in view of the fact that certain specified commodities of Indian imports are on the five or ten per cent. list.

The agreement is, however, regarded as an all-round improvement over the present Trade Regulation Order which ceases at midnight on Sunday.

U Ba Than, Commerce Minister, who negotiated the agreement, and U Tin Tut have returned to Rangoon. It is understood that during the Commerce Minister's stay at Delhi he met Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai in connection with the immigration problem.

It is now learned that a "Gazette" Extraordinary containing the new schedule of customs duties will be published on Sunday.—A. P.

CULTURE INSIDE SPIRIT OF HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

Law College Principal's Speech At Khayyam Club

A special meeting of Khayyam Club was held on 28th March at Rehmatoolah Sea View, Bombay, under the presidentship of Professor Khalil Dehdashty of St. Xavier's College.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee, Principal of Law College, Bombay, in his talk on Islamic culture, observed that the culture of whatever caste and creed was above geographical, religious and territorial considerations. Muslims, Hindus, Parsis, Christians and even atheists took each other as cultured. The culture was the inside spirit of human intelligence, the outward show of which was known as civilization.

There was nothing pure or impure about culture because all the existing cultures were the result of amalgamation and juxtaposition of different cultures. Even the Islamic culture was an amalgam of different cultures—Judaic, Christian and "Sabeis" but it was admittedly a much more beautiful amalgam.

In India the rites and rituals and social customs of Muslims and various communities were mostly akin to each other, therefore it was impossible to take any community as uncultured. Guru Nanak and Sant Kabir and other followers of the same school tried to amalgamate the Hindu and Muslim cultures into one but only their outward show (civilization) was different.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

To Meet At Srinagar In Last Week Of September

The 17th All-India Educational Conference is meeting in Srinagar (Kashmir) in the last week of September. Apart from the natural attractions which distinguish the country, the unique nature of the State Exhibition which is on at this time of the year in Srinagar will give the visitors an intimate peep into the local arts and crafts for which Kashmir is so deservingly famous. The Conference itself is expected to attract a large body of distinguished educationists.

The Reception Committee will take measures for the convenience of the delegates and visitors in their journey and stay in Srinagar. Those intending to come should get into touch with Prof. N. L. Kitroo P. W. College Jammu, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, All-India Educational Conference, for any information that they may wish to have.

BHOPAL, April 5. The Bhopal Legislative Council passed three official bills this morning. The Bhopal Factories Act, similar to the act in British India, was passed with only one dissenting vote, of a non-official member who wanted longer working hours.—A. P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY
EASTER HOLIDAYS
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA

For the convenience of the travelling public, one Down and one Up Special Express train carrying I, II, Inter and III Class passengers between Bombay and Poona, in addition to the usual main services, will run daily from 8th to 18th April, 1941, to the following timings:—

H.	M.		Bombay Victoria Terminus		H.	M.
7	20	Dep.		Arr.	19	0
7	28	Arr.	Byculla ...	Dep.	18	47
7	31	Dep.		Arr.	18	43
7	37	Arr.	Dadar ...	Dep.	18	35
7	41	Dep.		Arr.	18	31
8	0	Arr.	Thana ...	Dep	18	11
8	3	Dep.		Arr.	18	9
8	20	Arr.	Kalyan ...	Dep.	17	54
8	24	Dep.		Arr.	17	48
8	49	Arr.	Neral Jn. ...	Dep.	17	18
8	52	Dep.		Arr.	17	15
9	9	Arr.	Karjat Jn. ...	Dep.	17	4
9	12	Dep.		Arr.	17	1
9	46	Arr.	Khandala ...	Dep.	16	23
9	49	Dep.		Arr.	16	21
10	0	Arr.	Lonavla ...	Dep.	16	14
10	4	Dep.		Arr.	16	11
10	22	Arr.	Vadgaon ...	Dep.	15	49
10	24	Dep.		Arr.	15	47
10	29	Arr.	Talegaon ...	Dep.	15	42
10	32	Dep.		Arr.	15	39
10	54	Arr.	Kirkee ...	Dep.	15	17
10	58	Dep.		Arr.	15	13
11	8	Arr.	Sivajinagar ...	Dep.	15	8
11	12	Dep.		Arr.	15	5
11	20	Arr.	Poona ...	Dep.	15	0

DOWN DIRECTION ↓ ↑ UP DIRECTION

TRAVEL BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN IN COMFORT
(4709)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

On The Air

MONDAY, APRIL 7

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Hirabai Barodekar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Datta Devjekar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Amanat Ali. 9-10 Nisar Ahmed. 9-25 R. Kant. 9-30 Bhajan duets. 9-40 Laxmibai Kelkar. 12-30 p.m. Bhakti. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sitar, Sarangi and Sarod. 1-10 Garbas. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Sudha Marathe. 5-20 Vichitra Veena. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Sawlaram. 5-45 Song la Pahadi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Datta Davjekar. 6-25 Instrumental music. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin Na Samachar. 7-15 Songs from the screen. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Allah Rakha. 7-45 Sawlaram. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Datta Davjekar. 10-10 Geet. 10-20 K. Khan. 10-30 Amanat Ali.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 For highbrows. 8-15 Sawlaram. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Amanat Ali. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Charlie. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Sindhi song. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sudha Marathe. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Laxmibai Kelkar. 8-15 Tulsidasji Bhajan. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Amanat Ali. 9-20 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-30 Gretel Sommer. 9-45 Ken Mac and his band.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Menaka Banerjee. 5-10 Dulal Ch. Addy. 5-35 Menaka Banerjee. 5-36 Dhiresh Dutt Gupta. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Musical interlude. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Listeners' letters. 7-20 Zohra Begam. 7-50 Radharani. 8 Mayur Pu Che Kak. 8-20 Abbasuddin Ahmed. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 L. Rodrigues. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 John Phillips and his orchestra.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ramzan Khan. 5-20 Dhani on the violin. 5-30 Azim Prem Ragi. 5-45 Mehboob Jan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Nabi Jan. 6-30 Ishrat Begam. 6-45 Afzal Husain. 7 Ramzan Khan. 7-15 New fiction. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Rageshwari on the sarangi. 8-20 Mehboob Jan. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Azim Prem Ragi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Khayal Aur Tarana Bageshwari. 10-5 Ghazal Aur Geet. 10-25 Thumri Aur Dadra. 10-45 News in English.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19 30	06 05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	6 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 15	15 35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay: April 5.

M B Kaisha's Japanese s s Mogamigawa Maru of 5480 reg tons, Captain Y Kita arrived from Yokohama with general cargo.

SAILED

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain S Simizu sailed for Yokohama with passengers, cotton and general cargo.

EXPORTS

30 bales rough tanned leather D Abraham and Sons; 892 bags drugs Ebrahim Manji and Co; 4443 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 988 bales raw cotton The Podar Trading Co Ltd; 250 bales raw cotton Bhaidas Mawji and Co Ltd; 640 bags gr nut seed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 25 bales raw wool H A Panju; 1356 bales raw cotton Bhaidas Cursondas and Co; 14 bales tanned sheep skins Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 43 bales tanned cowhides Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 18 pots rossa oil Ebrahim Manji and Co; 11 pots ginger grass oil Ebrahim Manji and Co; 150 bales cotton pcegoods Killick Nixon and Co; 18 bales cotton grey yarn The Modern Mills Ltd; 15 bales cowhides tanned M Esmail; 25 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi and Co; 50 bags soapstone powder The Indian Crayon Works; 200 bs cotton grey yarn Grindlay and Co Ltd; 1600 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 10 bales cotton fly V A Save and Co; 4000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 42 bags gum Ratansey Damji and Co; 360 bales cotton waste clean Champakial and Co; 150 bales cotton waste Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 2424 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 2772 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 180 bales grey cotton yarn M H Zakkai; 1262 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros Ltd; 17 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 25 bales raw wool The Anglo Thai Corptn Ltd; 15 bales raw wool H E Dossa; 40 bags fcaseed Ebrahim Manji and Co; 65 bags celery seed Ebrahim Manji and Co; 15 bales wool raw Mulji Umershi; 33 bales wool raw K Esmail; 25 bales wool raw Vasanji and Co; 33 bales wool raw Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 1312 bags groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co.

IMPORTS

88 cases glass paper; 923 single tubes; 43 casks tube fittings; 150 cases vinegar; 41 drums writing ink; 32 cases tooth paste; 48 bales corrugated strawboard; 40 drums cement; 405 cases cigarettes; 164 cases prtd books, stationery etc; 48 cases cheese; 42 kegs lead acetate; 221 cases crown corks; 191 drums printing ink; 197 cases toilet preps and requisits; 87 cases eletrodes; 62 cases sauce; 68 drums elect cables; 853 cases biscuits, ovaltine and rusks; 580 tins marine glue; 34 bundles conduit tubes; 178 pkgs cycles and parts; 45 cases rum; 1636 pkgs paints, colours, oil varnish etc; 203 pkgs machinery and parts; 1057 pkgs medicines, drugs etc; 32 pkgs plaster of paris; 114 pcs sau earthenware; 56 drums wood preservatives; 145 cases whisky; 75 ctns dry sodium aluminate; 120 pkgs fuller's earth; 341 carboys hydrogen peroxide; 120 kegs white lead; 420 d/s white cement; 50 cyl antydrous ammonia; 102 brls citric acid; 90 lse tyres; 166 coils bare copper wire; 51 cases hair cream; 40 pkgs iron weights; 41 pkgs water purifiers; 131 cases light hand tacks; 86 bags upholstry springs; 112 drums moulding powder; 50 pkgs iron boot protctors; 37 casks plumbago crucibles; 60 cases chewing gum; 23 cases boot polish; 117 drums calcium chloride; 188 cases duplicating machy and parts hardware etc; 80 bales toilet paper; 263 cases gripewater; 67 cases sodium sulphide hydrated; 93 cases essences; 184 cases saline; 216 pkgs radios parts and receivers; 100 cases toilet soap; 70 cases carbolic soap; 871 cases wines; 184 pkgs x-ray films, photo-paper, mfs of paper etc; 80 boxes antifriction metal; 135 cases tnd sausages; 70 cases sherry; 31 cases wireless sets; 738 pcs zinc slabs; 81 cases gas meters; 935 cases gin; 50 cases limejuice cordials; 1811 cases beer; 58 packages m/cars and trucks; 217 pkgs provision, confy etc; 425 cases elect lamps; 55 bundles copper rods; 76 cases patent food; 31 cases writing paper 187 drums disft fluid; 57 bales asbestos packing; 40 cases cleaning powder; 322 cases malted milk; 81 cases printing paper.

Hedge Selling In New York Cotton Market

PREDICTIONS OF 85 PER CENT. PARITY LOANS BUT BUYERS CAUTIOUS

Inflation Possibilities In U. S. A.

Bombay: April 5.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was influenced by unfavourable overseas advices and increased hedge selling.

The market rallied on predictions of 85 per cent parity loans but buyers were cautious owing to the Congressional holidays.

The Chicago grains market early strengthened on reports that farm leaders in Congress are hopeful of support for 85 per cent parity loans and the Department of Agriculture measure to stabilise hog prices at 9 cents per lb. on the basis of Chicago market.

The Wall Street market was quiet but closed steady with inflation possibilities continuing to underlie all suggestions of bullishness.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened barely steady and early declined on Bombay and Southern selling but rallied thereafter on trade buying and covering on the strength of the Stock Market and Wheat. However failure to follow up on the buying side attracted local professional and commission house selling. There was increased hedge selling against loan repossessions.

The market opened at a decline of 4 pts with May 11.36. There was moderate buying and prices improved to 11.40 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 13 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 17 pts at 11.53c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 pts. at 11.10c per lb.

RECORD FARM BILL

The Senate has passed and returned to the House the record Farm Bill of 1341 million dollar, including parity payments of 450 millions instead of the administration proposed 212 millions. It is believed that the Government may impound all wheat and cotton loans.

LOCAL MARKET

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee state:—The movements of prices in the Bombay Cotton Market this week can be characterised as very erratic and irregular. In the beginning the market sharply declined on heavy general liquidation and weakness of other local markets, but soon afterwards the prices shot up again due to renewed buying by the well-known bull interests. The advance, however, was checked and a sharp fall was experienced on considerable selling by Offices as a result of a statement issued by the Liverpool Cotton Controller to the effect that owing to shipping difficulties, he would be unable to take over contracts of our Indian cotton made after the 14th of January. Free selling by option dealers and other speculators also followed causing a further decline. Towards the close the prices somewhat recovered on bulls buying. Trading in new Broach April/May 1942 contract commenced on the 2nd inst. and it is quoted Rs. 13 1/2 below Broach July/August. The New York market steadily advanced on favourable Washington developments about Farm legislation including the House Committee's approval of 75 per cent. parity loans. The market was also favourably affected by the reports that the Senate Agricultural Committee approved the Smith Bill freezing the loan stocks and paying producers profits above the loan rate. Latest advices from Washington indicate that a 12 cents loan is almost certain. The Liverpool futures market has closed down as decided by the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.40 (10-51 a.m.); Lowest 11.27—13 (2-12 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Market eased on unfavourable overseas advices and hedge selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 5.

	To-day's Closing.
May	10.34
July	11.29
October	11.23
Middling Spot	11.58

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 5.

March	—
May	11.37
July	11.33
October	11.27
Middling Spot	11.12

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 5.

Day's receipts at all U. S.

	Bales.
Ports	14,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 5.

T. T. London on:—

New York	402½/4.03½
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay: April 5.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 4-4-41	3225000	7026000
Receipts yesterday 4-4-41	30000	29000
Export to date 4-4-41	813000	5530000
Stock at Ports 28-3-41	3452000	2897000
Stock at interior towns do.	3031000	2612000
Stock at Liverpool 28-3-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 28-3-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 28-3-41	9681000	12279000
Quantity out of sight 28-3-41	.....	.....

SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY'S RECORD

First In India To Have Election On Basis Of Jt. Electorates

KARACHI, April 4.

Shikarpur, the home town of the Premier, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, will be the first municipality in the whole of India to have election on the basis of joint electorates. Seventeen Muslim candidates for 12 seats have filed their nomination papers, despite an appeal by the Sind Muslim League to boycott the elections. Voting will take place on April 25 and 26.

Preparations for the elections under the joint electorate system in other municipalities, including Sukkur, Hyderabad and Jacobabad, are almost completed, while the term of Mirpurkhas Municipality has been extended for the purpose of introducing joint electorates.

Sponsored by the Allah Baksh Ministry during the budget session in 1940, the Bill introducing joint electorates in borough municipalities in the province was passed into law by the Bundeali Ministry in the same session. It has again fallen to the lot of Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh to implement the Act.—A. P.

Legislators' Trip To Jubbulpore

For Inspection Of Military Institutions And Installations

NEW DELHI, April 6.

A special coach carrying a party of members of the Central Legislature left this morning by the Punjab Mail for Jubbulpore. This tour has been arranged by the Defence Department for the visit and inspection of the military institutions and installations.

Among those who joined the party to-day were Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sir F. E. James, Mr. C. C. Millar, Col. Rahman, Major Thakar Sing, members of the Central Assembly and Mr. P. N. Sapru, Sardar Buta Singh and Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, members of the Council of State. Mr. Hossainbhoy Lalji, member of the Central Assembly, joins the party at Jubbulpore tomorrow. The tour will last for a week and visits will be arranged, besides Jubbulpore, to Mhow and Ambala.—United Press.

TRICOLOUR REPRESENTS NON-VIOLENCE

'M. D.' Unfurls National Flag At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

"The National Flag occupies a unique place among the world's flags as it represents the ideal of non-violence which no other flag does", declared Mr. Mahadev Desai unfurling the National Flag in the compound of the Congress House here this morning.

He said that they had made great sacrifices for the sake of the National Flag but they would have to make still greater sacrifices for its sake in future till their goal was reached.—A. P.

'M. D.' Opens Khadi Mandir At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

The conflagration that is raging in Europe is supporting the ideal of khadi and rural industries as the need is being increasingly felt there of the spinning wheel after the destruction of factories wrought by bombs, declared Mr. Mahadev Desai opening a Khadi Mandir in connection with National Week celebrations.

Mr. Desai said that China had resuscitated the spinning wheel after the destruction of her factories by the Japanese. The spread of khadi in an industrial city like Ahmedabad was significant and would gladden the heart of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Bengal Ban On "Basumati"

Press Advisory Committee On Govt. Action

The following is the full text of the resolution of the Bengal Provincial Press Advisory Committee on the "Basumati" case:

"The Bengal Provincial Press Advisory Committee express regret and surprise that action was taken by the Government against the "Basumati" in disregard of the Committee's expectation after discussion with the Special Press Adviser that time should be given to this Committee to fully consider the matter and take whatever action it found possible.

"The Committee further note that at its meeting held on the 25th March at the "Statesman" Office Government through its representative never gave an inkling to the Committee of immediate suspension of the "Basumati".

"The Committee feel that apart from the merits or demerits of any particular case its function is rendered nugatory if Government acts in this fashion independently of the Committee.

While the Committee are of opinion that the article in the "Basumati" was regrettable it feels that the punishment in this case is out of all proportion to the offence and represents to the Government the advisability of its withdrawal or modification."

CONGRESS FACED WITH DANGER

Lucknow Editor Raises Scare

NAGPUR, April 5.

"The task of all tasks before us to-day is to keep alive the Congress organisation—the organ of our national struggle which the people, Kisans, Mazdoors and youths have built up," said Mr. Yashpal, editor of the "Viplav", Lucknow, presiding over the C. P. and Berar Political Conference held here this evening.

Slowly and imperceptibly, the aim of the Congress, Mr. Yashpal added, had been changed from complete independence to propagation of the principle of 'ahimsa'.

The speaker went on to describe what he thought were inconsistencies in the Congress principles and programme and said that the Congress to-day was faced with the danger of death and the way to keep it alive was not the constructive programme like the charkha but to organise workers and peasants, poor employees and other sections of mass organisations and give these organisations collective affiliation in the Congress.—A. P.

MAHASABHA EXECUTIVE

Will Meet At Nagpur On April 12 & 13

MADRAS, April 6.

Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, informs the United Press that the next meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will definitely be held at Nagpur on April 12 and 13 and there is absolutely no likelihood of the venue or the date being changed as reported in a section of the Press.

Dr. Naidu, therefore, requests all members to attend the meeting at Nagpur.—United Press.

COMMONS' ALL-PARTY INDIA COMMITTEE

Support To Vernon Bartlett's Move

MADRAS, April 6.

The New Delhi correspondent of the "Hindu" understands that Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., one of the signatories to the recent appeal for ending the Indian deadlock made by nine members of Parliament is taking initiative in forming an All-Party India Committee of the House of Commons to take progressive interest in the Indian affairs.

Sir George Schuster, Mr. Graham White and Mr. Pethic Lawrence are also being mentioned as lending support to the move.—United Press.

HOMAGE TO MEMORY OF ANDREWS

First Anniversary Of Death Observed At Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, April 5.

The first anniversary of the death of the late Rev. C. F. Andrews was observed here to-day.

In the morning there was a Divine Service in the Mandir conducted by Pandit Kshitimohan Sen, who in the course of his address referred to the various aspects of Mr. Andrews' life and spoke at some length about his love of humanity, his spirit of devotion and service. "Andrews" he said, "realised his God among the poorest and the lowliest. His life of dedicated service and devotion to Christ are heritages to which everyone may lay claim. Dead and gone, Andrews lives in our true acceptance of his spiritual gifts".

In the evening, a meeting was held in Cheena Bhawan hall where several speakers paid homage to the memory of Rev. Andrews.—A. P.

Visitors' Rush At Khadi And Village Industries' Exhibition

Special Demonstrators Explain Details Of Implements And Methods Of Working

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Seven thousand citizens of Bombay, at a modest estimate, visited the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rambaug and Ladwadi to-day and saw the most elaborate demonstration ever held in Bombay, of the different processes employed in the manufacture of village products. Special demonstrators from Wardha and other centres of the All-India Village Industries Association were continuously on duty at the Exhibition grounds since morning, explaining the details of the implements of the village artisan and demonstrating their working. The stalls arranged according to the provinces brought home to the visitor the immense resources of the Indian village and the remarkable skill of its artisan in utilising the natural resources.

EXHIBITION COURT.

The Exhibition Court which is one of the most impressive sections of the Exhibition gave an idea of the different stages through which each village product has passed, before reaching a standard of perfection when it can compare favourably with foreign articles.

MINIATURE HARIJAN COLONY.

The first section that greets the eye of the visitor at Ladwadi includes a miniature Harijan colony piying the charkha, the dhanush takli and the latest model of "Magan Charkha". The section is managed by Harijan workers from Kherwadi at Knar and by special demonstrators from the Research department at Sabarmati. The latest model of carding machine with a yield of 6 lbs of slivers for an eight-hour-day is exhibited here. From Kherwadi comes a knitting machine which can produce 9 pairs of socks during a day and yield a wage of 9 annas for the worker. The machine can also turn out underwear.

1,000 YARDS PER HOUR.

An improvement upon the well-known "dhanush takli" is exhibited in the section devoted to the Ahmedabad Research Department. Worked by a pedal, the new takli can yield 1,000 yards of yarn per hour and secure for the worker a daily income of 6 annas. The takli is worked by a bow which is attached to the spinner's foot. While the spindle is revolved by the leg with the help of the bow, the spinner draws yarn with both hands.

A portable "Magan Charkha" is the latest addition to the list of improved implements from the Research Department at Ahmedabad. Folded like a suit-case, the charkha which weighs 20 lbs. can be easily carried. The output of the portable charkha is 1,150 yards of yarn per hour which can secure a daily wage of about 7 annas. The output however, is the same as that of the "Magan charkha".

The Research section also exhibits different kinds of carding bows, the latest model of which can card 3 lbs of cotton per day, as compared to an output of only 1 1/2 lbs. with the help of the old bow.

The different stages through which the spindle has passed is explained in a chart, by the side of which is a collection of spindles. The most improved model of spindle is only 5 1/2 inches in length as compared to the 17-inch spindle of olden days. Along with the spindle, the holder also seems to have gone through a speedy evolution. The latest model of the spindle-holder is designed with a view to relieving the strain on hand and facilitating the speed of production.

Nine models of taklis are exhibited in the section.

After the Research section, the visitor comes to the most impressive part of the Exhibition namely, the Exhibition Court which gives a complete picture of the potentialities of each province. Andhra has its exquisite muslin, saries of beautiful designs, shirting which, in finish and design can compare favourably with mill made cloth and mosquito nets. Utkal contributes door curtains of different designs, bed sheets and various kinds of khadi. "Shahtoosh" and "pashmina" shawls which do not fail to attract the attention of every visitor, are exhibited in the section devoted to Kashmir. A shawl which can be made to pass through a ring though the width of the shawl is 69 inches is exhibited prominently in a cupboard marked "ring shawl".

Allahabad Move

FOR SULAIMAN MEMORIAL

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

A public meeting convened by a number of prominent citizens of Allahabad under the presidentship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, recorded its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Sir Shah Sulaiman.

By another resolution, the meeting decided to perpetuate the memory of Sir Shah by raising a fund of at least Rs. 50,000 for instituting a special series of lectures to be named "Sulaiman Memorial Lectures" in Mathematics Physics and Law under the auspices of the Allahabad University.

A Standing Committee was formed to raise and manage this fund with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as the President and Dr. Naseem as the Secretary.—A. P.

NEW CHARKHA PLIED BY FEET

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A new type of Charka of the Swedish pattern with a paddle spinning wheel has, it is learnt, been manufactured at the Kurseong branch of the All-India Spinners' Association this year. The Charka will be plied by feet and not by hands as is now the practice.

It is believed that the Charka, which is probably the first of its kind in India, will considerably increase the output of spinning yarn in comparison with the hand-plied Charka, the output of which is nearly 700 yards per hour.

It is still in the experimental stage and not yet available in the market. Up till now, it is learnt, twelve such charkas have been manufactured and regular spinning is done by these Charkas at the Kurseong branch of the Association.—United Press.

X-rayed 11 times for STOMACH TROUBLE

Do you suffer with your stomach? Do you know the agony of wind, Indigestion and stomach sickness? If so, read the letter below, and follow the good advice it contains.

"I have been a very bad sufferer with my stomach for nearly six years," writes Mr. J. H. "I have tried hundreds of remedies but have never had anything to do me as much good as your powder. I attended hospital a long time; they put me under X-ray 11 times and gave me lots of medicine, but never told me what my trouble was. I have not been able to eat a decent meal for nearly six years—but I am glad to tell you that after taking only three bottles of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder I can now eat a good meal without getting any pain. I shall always recommend anybody suffering from stomach trouble to take your powder."

Maclean Brand Stomach Powder (or tablets) will do the same for you. In hundreds of cases it has succeeded when all other means have failed.

Be sure to ask for MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" appears on carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

JABAKUSUM

Excessive brain work, intense thinking and hard work affect the brain and cause headache, insomnia and nervous exhaustion.

JABAKUSUM HAIR OIL cools the brain, soothes the nervous system and aids concentration.

C. K. SEN & Co., LTD. JABAKUSUM HOUSE CALCUTTA

PILES?

Dr Ballin's internal and external treatment has proved to be successful over a period of years and will give immediate relief.

BALLIN'S Pills & Ointment

A Stanistreet Product

Smith Stanistreet Estd. 1821 in India.

SSK 3

BLIND TEST PROVES VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW-LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

LUSTER-FOAM GIVES TEETH THE MOST MARVELLOUS LUSTER AND SPARKLE
THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE WITH LUSTER-FOAM IS THE MOST REFRESHING I EVER USED
I FAVOUR LUSTER-FOAM BECAUSE IT IS NON-IRRITATING
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

● Stripped of all identifying marks, the new Listerine Tooth Paste and four other brands were distributed to a large group of people for test. Against one leading brand, it was a 2 to 1 choice and a decided favorite over the other 3 as well.

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, energized by saliva, penetrates "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, fail to reach.

People who have tried the new Listerine Tooth Paste are enthusiastic in their praise. The new Luster-Foam detergent works a miracle in your mouth. Wetted with water and saliva, it springs into action, penetrates into every nook and crevice where from 70% to 90% of decay starts. It cleans teeth whiter, brighter, reduces decay to a minimum. Economical too—its detergent energy lets you use less.

Indian Shipping's Demand For Justice

"HELPLESS, HOPELESS AND HARMFUL SITUATION"

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION FOR COMMANDEERED SHIPS NOT YET SETTLED

Protest Against Preferential Treatment To British Shipping Interests

The following joint letter has been addressed to the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member Government of India, New Delhi by Indian Shipping Companies whose ships have been commandeered by the Government of India:

As the question of compensation to be paid for the ships commandeered for the purpose of Local Naval Defence just after the outbreak of the war was not, in spite of continuous requests, settled even after a period of twelve months since they were commandeered, we submitted a representation to you on that subject on the 9th September, 1940, to which we may be permitted to invite your kind reference. We may add that although information on a variety of subjects connected with the commandeered ships and their working demanded by the Naval Department was furnished to them just after the ships were taken over by them, information again on the same subjects as well as on other matters was called for by the Indian Shipping Adviser and by the Commerce Department. All that information was given to them from time to time as required by them.

2. We had also the pleasure of meeting the Hon. Mr. Prior at Bombay in November last, as desired by him, when the problems connected with the compensation of commandeered ships were discussed and all further information demanded by him was given to him. A statement on behalf of the Indian shipping companies, whose ships had been commandeered, was read on that occasion by Mr. Master and handed over to the Hon. Mr. Prior (a copy of which is enclosed for ready reference). We were compelled, in view of the treatment that we were receiving, to tell the Honourable Mr. Prior frankly that if he was going

> "to brush aside all these important issues raised in our communications and merely propose to call forth our views on some principles which you yourself have evolved, we may respectfully point out to you that it would considerably save your time and trouble if you were to communicate the final orders of the Government on this matter without making a show of extending to us the courtesy of discussing the various issues that have arisen and seeking our co-operation in connection therewith in settling the problems connected with the commandeered ships.

It was, however, on the definite assurance given by the Hon. Mr. Prior that all that we had stated in our communications to the Vice-Admiral, to the Government of India and to your goodself would be taken fully into consideration and that due weight would be attached to them in the final determination of the problem of compensation that we discussed the matter further with him and have also submitted to him again from time to time information and statements on a variety of subjects connected with the working of our ships which we have been asked to send to him.

3. It is now over 18 months since our ships have been commandeered and it is now over four months since the issues connected with the question of compensation were discussed with the Hon. Mr. Prior. It is, therefore, a matter of deep regret that the important question of compensation has not yet been settled by the Government of India.

IMPORTANT OMISSION

4 In spite of this long and inexplicable delay, we took courage at the broad assurances given by you that the Indian shipping industry would be treated in a generous manner in connection with the final determination of the question of compensation and in view of the definite statement made by you on the 3rd instant—

> "that in arriving at a decision the peculiar circumstances of Indian shipping will not be overlooked"

we expected that the final decision will be such "as will not only not jeopardise our present position in any way but also enable us to receive additional strength and vigour to grow and expand at least in our own home waters in the future as the national shipping industry of India." We were, therefore, not a little pained and disappointed when we recently received a communication from the Government which called upon us to agree to their decision that the "compensation for the use of the ship will be assessed and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Defence of India Rules." Broadly speaking, it really means that the Government of India alone would be the judge of the basis on which such compensation is to be fixed. The shipping companies concerned will have no voice in the determination of this all important question affecting their present and future financial structure. We may, in this connection, be permitted to draw your very serious attention to the fact that although it is obligatory on the Government of India under sub-section (2) of Section 299 of the Government of India Act, 1935, either to lay down in the law the amount of the compensation that is to be paid in connection with the commandeered ships or to specify the principles on which such compensation should be paid, neither of these conditions has been fulfilled in the enactment of the Defence of India Act or in the Rules prescribed under that Act. In view of this most important omission in the Act vitally affecting the financial position of the Indian shipping companies concerned in this matter, we have no doubt you will appreciate the fact that we cannot agree and that we should not be expected to agree in advance—as we are asked by the letter received from the Government of India dated the 18th March 1941 to do—to an arrangement, the nature and terms of which we do not know and in the fixing of which neither shall we have any reasonable control nor shall we have any effective voice.

5. Although the Hon. Mr. Prior had stated as his personal opinion that the compensation to be paid for the use of these ships should be arrived at on such a basis as would enable them to earn profits similar to those earned by Indian industries engaged on war work, his general reply to all our questions has been that the compensation would be settled according to the provisions of the Defence of India Rules. Such an attitude, it will be realised has, instead of allaying our growing anxiety, only intensified it and has brought home to us more vividly and more bitterly than before the helpless, hopeless and harmful situation that is being created for the Indian shipping industry in our own country.

6. We are also constrained to observe that there are certain important aspects of this question of compensation about which there appears to be a wrong impression in the Commerce Department. We, therefore, consider it our duty to offer a few remarks in connection with them in the hope that the wrong impression will be removed and the position will be clarified.

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS NOT SATISFIED

7. The discussions which were held on the subject of compensation during the visit of the Hon. Mr. Prior in November last showed that there was a widespread belief that the British shipowners were perfectly satisfied with the terms of compensation which were granted to them for their ships requisitioned by the British Government. The following categorical statement made by Sir Philip Haldin, President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom at the beginning of this year will make it clear how far those terms have fallen short of the demands of the British shipowners in this matter. Sir Philip stated:

> "These negotiations were long, difficult and protracted, and the final agreement reached was, from the shipowners' point of view, an unsatisfactory one. It was, in fact, only finalised as a mark of patriotic action, shipowners agreeing to hand over their vessels for the benefit of their country *without either securing the all important principle of being adequately paid, or receiving a satisfactory allowance for depreciation to enable them to renew their fleets after the war.* It is true they received a vague promise from the Government of the day that their industry would be looked after at the end of the war but that was all."
>
> (The Italic is ours).

8. This is how the feeling of British shipowners was expressed by the President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom even after it was promised in the White Paper issued by His Majesty's Government that—

> "The necessity of maintaining the British Mercantile Marine in adequate strength and in a position of full competitive efficiency is recognised no less strongly by His Majesty's Government to-day. They will therefore keep this question constantly in mind as one with which it will be necessary to ask Parliament to deal in due course,"

and even after a further assurance was given by Mr. Ronald Cross, the British Minister of Shipping, of his

> "determination, so far as my period of office is concerned, never to allow the Merchant Navy to be neglected but to maintain it in the condition in which it should be able to fulfil its functions both in peace and in war."

INCREASED COST OF SHIP-BUILDING

9. We shall now refer to one of the most vital aspects of the question of compensation which has been causing us serious anxiety. The cost of building ships, as you are aware, has gone up by nearly 100 per cent. since the war broke out and is still further going up. The capital required for the replacement of ships that may be lost or that may become old has, therefore, seriously exercised the mind even of the British shipowners in spite of their huge financial resources and the cheap loans and actual subsidies which they get from their own Government for the building of their ships. The problem of replacement, however, has been a matter of grave concern to the small Indian mercantile marine and the absence of a Shipbuilding Yard in this country has only intensified the gravity of that problem. We have, therefore, all along urged that it is but fair and just that the Government of India should pay to us such an amount in the case of the loss of our ship as will enable us to get a similar ship rebuilt for our trade and should calculate depreciation on replacement cost in fixing the rate of hire to be paid for the ship. The Hon. Mr. Prior has, however, referred us again even in this vital matter to the provisions of the Defence of India Rules and left us to derive such barren consolation as we can from their unknown and unknowable implications. This is not the way in which the British shipping industry, we may be allowed to observe, has been treated by its own Government. It is true that the British Ministry of Shipping has not entertained the cost of replacement idea but they have assured that industry to maintain it "in adequate strength and in a position of full competitive efficiency" after the war is over. We are asking for nothing which is unusual or nothing to which we are not entitled when we request the Government of India to pay to us the replacement value of the ship in case it is lost and to allow depreciation on replacement cost in fixing the rate of hire. Our demand is practically the same as the demand of the British shipowners in this matter as will be observed from what was stated by the leaders of the British shipping industry on this subject both before and after the terms of requisition were finally settled.

WHAT LORD ESSENDON SAID

10. At the Annual Meeting of the Houlder Line Limited, in January, 1940, Lord Essendon referred to this problem in the following words:—

> "The outbreak of war, however, suspended the operations of the Act and the industry must now look to Government hire on requisitioned vessels to cover their costs, depreciation, interest on capital and something additional for replacement, over and above the normal depreciation allowances. If we, as an industry, are not allowed to earn greater profits than those that were earned prior to the outbreak of war, and, at the same time are to be deprived of the assistance that the Government had promised to give, *it is perfectly obvious that there can only be a continuation of the decline of an industry which the Government itself, a few months ago, brought in legislation to avert.*"
>
> (The Italic is ours).

And the President of the Chamber of Shipping giving expression to the common feeling of the British shipowners on this subject made the following observations at its annual meeting in February, 1940:—

> "I would, therefore, once more appeal to the Ministry, before it is too late, to take a broad and statesmanlike view and enable the industry both to pay its way and to provide for future as it goes".
>
> "The problem of replacement of our tonnage is not, however, confined to war losses. Indeed, such losses may prove to be the smallest part of it. The real essence of the problem is to find means of building new ships for old as the latter wear out, or replacing ships lost by marine accidents, and obtaining fresh capital to increase our Mercantile Marine. If British shipping is to continue after the war, the industry must be put in a position to replace and add to its fleets, at whatever prices it may have to pay in order to maintain its services and to meet the continued competition of foreign flags".

Moreover, Lord Essendon in his speech at the Annual Meeting on the Resolution which dealt with the support of the British shipping industry to the Government of the day sounded the following note of warning:—

> "But it is essential that we shall be in a position to replace our ships and have reserves with which to meet foreign competition after the war. The cost of building has already increased to something like 50 per cent. during the last few months, and it is quite certain that there will be a further increase before the war is over. After the last war prices increased two or three times. Such depreciation as owners have been able to provide in respect of existing ships has been based on their original cost, but at the enhanced cost of replacement obviously these depreciation reserves will be hopelessly inadequate, *and if we are not allowed to make earnings sufficient to provide fully for replacement—which involves also the question of employment—the ultimate decline of the Mercantile Marine is inevitable.*
>
> (The Italic is ours).

May we draw your special attention to the strong expression "the ultimate decline of the Mercantile Marine is inevitable" used by a man of the eminence of Lord Essendon in the world of shipping? That shows the depth of feeling on this question. North of England Shipowners' Association summed up their criticism in the following few words:—

> "The time to build up the necessary financial reserves is now while money is being earned, not after the war".

Mr. Dan James, speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, clinched the issue, when he said:—

> "The Government should regard our merchant fleet as it really is—the life-blood of the country—and remunerate owners in such a way that when the necessity for replacement arises there need be no fear of lack of financial resources, and the tonnage built shall again bring to this country the credit of being in every way the leading maritime nation in the world."

FIRST PRINCIPLE OF SHIPPING FINANCE.

11. Even after the terms of requisition were agreed to by the British shipowners as a mark of patriotic action, the question of replacement of ships continued to give them the same anxiety as before. It continued to demand that it should either be paid a depreciation allowance based not on the prime cost of the vessel, but on its probable replacement cost or the Ministry of Shipping should set apart for them in addition to the payment of the hire a small percentage on the capital cost of the ship requisitioned by them. In its issue of the 25th September 1940, the "SHIPPING WORLD" remarked:

> "The first principle of shipping finance is to set aside out of current profits depreciation funds. If that is not done, the ships wear out, no further assets remain and the business peters out. Even if the Treasury, in all unfairness insists on bagging the surplus profits gained by the Government's excursion into the intricate business of shipping, at least it should spare the equivalent of a depreciation allowance based not on first cost but on probable replacement costs."

And at the annual meeting of the Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., on August 20th 1940, Lord Essendon observed:—

> "I may be permitted to state that what the industry asked for was that a separate amount representing a small percentage of the capital cost of each ship should be set aside—not paid in cash but merely credited to the account of the owner of each requisitioned ship—a reserve for replacement purposes after the war."

The feeling which this question had aroused grew bitter in course of time and even Sir Philip Haldin, the President of the Chamber of Shipping, was constrained to give expression to that feeling at the annual meeting of the Court Line in the following unusually strong words:—

> "And now let us go a step further, the Government promise they will help us with replacement; does that mean they will lend us money from the profits they are now making from the use of our vessels and will they for that accommodation require mortgages or other forms of security for their loans? To all these disturbing questions I do not know the answers, but I would ask this, are we to be kept in a state of eternal bondage because of the invaluable services we have been able to render to the State? Until we know the real intentions of the Government in regard to these very difficult problems, *uneasy will lie the head of every shipowner upon his pillow.*" (The Italic is ours.)

DEMAND FOR BARE JUSTICE.

12. If these are the sentiments of the President of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom for the future of the British shipping industry in spite of its huge resources and in spite of the prospects which it has before it of the financial assistance from its own Government, is not the struggling Indian shipping industry asking for mere bare justice from the Government of India when it requests them to pay to the industry the replacement cost of the vessel in case that vessel is lost and to calculate depreciation on the replacement cost in fixing the rate of hire to be paid for the requisitioned ship. May we, therefore, appeal to the spirit of fairplay and justice of everyone in the Commerce Department who has got the power to shape the destiny of national shipping industry to sympathise with the present helpless position of that industry which has no prospect of any help from its own Government and which has, unlike the British shipping industry, not even a single pillow on which it can lay its "uneasy head" and to do its utmost to grant it its just demand instead of compelling it to mortgage away its future fortunes on the mysterious and inexplicable implications of the provisions of the Defence of India Rules?

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO BRITISH SHIPPING INTERESTS

13. Far-reaching as will be the effect on the Indian shipping industry of the decisions that you may be pleased to take on the issues raised above in the final determination of the terms of compensation to be paid for these requisitioned ships, we are constrained to remark that the manner in which the representative of the British Ministry of Shipping is allowed to help the vested British shipping interests to retain their dominant position in India's coastal trade and to enable them to capture other fields in that trade at the cost of the national shipping industry has brought fresh worries and new anxieties to Indian shipowners in their unequal struggle to retain even their existing position in their own home waters. Almost all our ships have been taken away for the purpose of the defence of our costs. The trades which we have built up and the services which we have been maintaining have therefore been seriously disorganised. We have done our utmost to charter such steamers as were available even at uneconomic rates to maintain our contact with the trades we have built up, and give them such skeleton services as it was possible to give under the circumstances created by the policy of requisition. It is, however, the tragedy of the national shipping industry in this country that while the representative of the British Ministry of Shipping is allowed to give steamers after steamers to the British Lines and thus make money for His Majesty's Government and help British shipping interests in maintaining their hold in India's maritime trades, not only do the Government of India not give the Indian shipping interests even a single steamer to help them to serve the trades from which almost all their steamers have been taken away by them for the purpose of defence, but they also do not prevent the representative of the British Ministry of Shipping from taking away the ships chartered at considerable cost and sacrifice by these national interests for helping the trades that they have built up but even compel the Indian shipowners, under the plea of emergency, to hand over to the same representative of the British Ministry of Shipping Indian ships on the Indian Register over which that representative can have no control. Such a policy can only drive us to desperation and we may be pardoned for telling you frankly that it will only deepen the widespread and bitter feeling in this country that it is the British shipping interests in times of peace and the British shipping interests in times of war that seems to be the first concern of the Government of India even at the cost and sacrifice of the national shipping interests of the land.

14. May we therefore respectfully appeal to you, in all earnestness and in all humility, as the Indian Commerce Member to whom we are indebted for the assurance that "by Indian Mercantile Marine, Government mean all merchant shipping owned and controlled by Indian nationals" to be pleased to utilise the great influence of your high office for advancing the cause of national shipping and not only to take immediate steps for settling the terms of compensation to be paid for the requisitioned ships in such a manner, after giving your most serious consideration to all the important issues raised by us in this as well as in the previous communications, as will fully safeguard the present and the future position of national shipping in India's maritime trades but also to lay down such a policy and evolve such a national plan as may make it clear to all that the interests of national shipping alone will be the first concern of the Government of India in times of peace as well as in times of war, and that it will be the duty and the responsibility of the Government of India to so strengthen that national shipping that it will be able not only to meet the growing requirements of India in all directions but also become a tower of strength in the future to all countries friendly to India for their common safety and mutual defence.

Yours faithfully,

For THE SCINDIA STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
(Sd.) M. A. MASTER,
General Manager.

For THE BOMBAY STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.
Per Pro. THE SCINDIA STEAM N. CO., LTD.
(Sd.) M. G. VORA,
Managing Agents.

For THE RATNAGAR S. N. CO., LTD.
(Sd.) M. J. BUCH,
Manager.

For THE MERCHANT S. N. CO.,
(Sd.) M. E. KAPADIA,
Partner.

For THE EASTERN STEAM N. CO., LTD.
(Sd.) M. R. BUSHERI,
(Sd.) DAWOOD HAJI NASSIR,
Directors.

For THE INDIAN CO-OP. N. & T. CO., LTD.
(Sd.) M. L. SHETH,
Manager.

Mr. Master's Statement.

The following Statement was read on behalf of the Scindia Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., the Bombay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., the Merchant Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Eastern Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., the Indian Co-operative Nav. & Tr. Co., Ltd., and the Ratnagar Steam Nav. Co., Ltd. by Mr. Master at the Meeting held at Amar Building, on Monday, the 11th November, 1940, at 10 a.m., where Mr. Kapadia, Mr. Rao, Mr. Bushari, Mr. Jalali, Mr. Desai and Mr. Master met Mr. H. C. Prior, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Col. Milne Henderson, Comr. Turbett, Comr. Wood and Mr. Wood representing the Naval Department and Capt. Davis, the Indian Shipping Adviser:—

Before beginning our discussions this morning, I consider it my duty, Mr. Prior, with your permission, to make the following Statement on behalf of the Indian Shipping Companies which have been invited to this meeting.

It is now over a year since almost all our ships have been commandeered. It is, however, a matter of serious anxiety to us that the terms on which they are commandeered, the rate of hire which will be paid to us and the amount which will be given in case the ship is lost have not been settled.

We have interviewed the Naval Authorities here, the Hon. the Commerce Member in Delhi, Simla and Bombay and talked to the Secretaries of the Commerce Department from time to time on this subject. We have submitted representations to the Vice-Admiral in February and again in April. He assured us that our "point of view on all points will be given full consideration before any settlement of this important problem is made" and again wrote to us on the 12th April that "I am drawing Government's attention to the urgent necessity for early settlement of all points connected with the requisition of ships" and added "every one concerned may rely on me to do all that I can to get an early and equitable settlement of all the factors which affect this problem."

As no decision was taken even six months after what the Admiral wrote to us in regard to these commandeered ships, as mentioned above, all the Indian shipping companies submitted a joint representation to the Hon. the Commerce Member on the 7th September 1940 but that representation has not even been acknowledged. They have sent further communications to the Commerce Department, to the Indian Shipping Adviser and to the Principal Sea Transport Officer in reply to their several letters and furnished them with all the information which they required. They, however, regret that the Government of India have not yet reached any decision on any of the issues raised by the Indian Shipping interests.

We, however, welcome your invitation to attend this meeting and have done so in the hope that you will be pleased to explain to us the view point of the Government on the various fundamental issues which we have raised in our interviews and communications with the authorities concerned from time to time. We may be permitted to summarise them as briefly as possible:

"ALLAY OUR ANXIETY."

In view of the fact that the Indian shipping industry has not got the powerful financial resources of the British shipping industry and consequently that national industry can neither bear the burdens which may be imposed on British shipping nor undergo the sacrifices which the British shipping is in a position to do and having regard to the fact that the British shipping industry has been considered a national asset in the United Kingdom, while the Indian shipping industry is not treated as such in India, and particularly bearing in mind the fact that enormous financial assistance has been given to the British shipping industry and has been promised such financial help after the war, while the Indian shipping industry has been treated with indifference in this country, we have appealed to the Goverment of India that "the considerations which determine the policy of the British Government in fixing the rates of hire for British ships should not be automatically applied to the fixing of the rates of hire for Indian ships taken over by the Government of India. As all that has been done by the British Government for the British ships requisitioned by them has been freely and fully referred to in your talks, we shall feel grateful to you if you will kindly allay our anxiety and let us know the fundamental basis whether the Government of India are prepared to consider the question of Indian shipping in this connection on the fundamental basis radically different from that which has been laid down in the United Kingdom, particularly in view of the reasons and arguments advanced in our representations.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

It has been urged that several industries have been reaping the benefit of the war and have been making large profits. This, it has been pointed out, will enable them to make up their past losses and improve their weak position which has been caused as a result of the competition and the period of depression. May we inquire whether the Indian shipping industry will be so treated so that its position may not be jeopardised but it may receive sufficient strength and vitality to maintain its position and expand in the future? Will you be good enough to tell us what the outlook and decision of the Government of India are on this important issue?

We have submitted that in fixing the rate of hire the following points should receive the fullest consideration:—

(a) Cost of maintaining our organisations both afloat and ashore

(b) Special depreciation, firstly owing to the higher risks to which the commandeered ships are exposed, secondly owing to the higher depreciation which has already been allowed in the United Kingdom and thirdly owing to the enormously increased cost of replacement.

(c) It is the results built up out of profits which have enabled the British shipping industry to advance and expand.

(d) Losses due either to the diversion or loss of trade.

(e) Loss of profits due from the time the ship is sunk till the company is able to rebuild and place

(Continued on Page 9.)

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 10, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 9, 1360
Parsi: Avan 5, 1310
Hightide: 7-30, 20-32
Lowtide: 2-08, 13-48
Sunrise: 6h 29
Sunset: 6h 54m.

Corporation meeting at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—Eighth Annual General Meeting in the room of P.B.A.S., Town Hall, at 6 p.m. Open to members and friends.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

To-day's (Monday) programme for Ramnavmi, Sri N. Nageswararao (Veena) 8-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. Sri T. Ramamohanrao and Party (Vocal) 9-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the workers of the Architectural Dept. of Bombay Municipality will be held at the office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Red Flag), Indira Building, Poibawdi, Parel, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Coms. R. S. Nimbkar, Maniben Kara, Prabhakar Deo and Shanta Bhalerao will address the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Dodge City". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Buck Privates". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dulcy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Ask a Policeman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Road Show". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dnyaneshwar". Time as usual.
APOLLO—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Way of All Flesh". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S C WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE PROGRAMME.

Khaddar Feri and Gramodyoga Propaganda from 8 a.m. Magic lantern slides on Prohibition at Tadwadi (Chira Bazar) at 9 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ: Rama Navami Festival Musicial entertainment by Srimathi Kamalabai Kalgutkar of Indore at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday).

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That's How He Flips off His Troubles Too!

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Director: MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:
Ishwarlal, Prabha, Nurjahan, Dikshit, Kesari
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

HAL ROACH Presents
ROAD SHOW
From the Novel by ERIC HATCH
Adolphe MENJOU • Carole LANDIS
John HUBBARD

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ISLAMIC IDEALS FOR BOHRA YOUTHS

Mrs. Fyzee & Jasdanwala On Knowledge For Service

BOMBAY, Sunday.

For the first time within the eight years of its existence, a large number of Muslim women attended unveiled, the annual meeting of the Borah Youth League held this evening at Sundarbai Hall.

Miss Zulekha A. Vasi, a recent honours graduate of the Bombay University was the recipient of the N. E. Bandookvala Education Trust gold medal. She was also the recipient of felicitations from the president of the function Mr. A. A. Jasdanvala, from Mrs. A. A. A. Fyzee on behalf of Muslim women and from Mr. Salebhoy Bandookvala on behalf of the Bandookvala Education Trust.

Mrs. A. A. A. Fyzee, one of the speakers, spoke about the need for education among Muslim women. The question was often asked what benefit a woman derived by getting education. The answer was that since education was the equipment for service, woman could serve better by being educated.

She uttered a note of warning that education should not be confused with western sophistication, and that paint, lipstick and foreign modes of dress were unsuitable to Indian women.

She appealed to the men, to remember that Islam laid the greatest emphasis on knowledge, and not to shut up their women in their houses in ignorance.

Mr. A. A. Jasdanwala, who presided over the function told the Borah youths to keep in view the true aims of education, which were the building of character and an ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

Islam, he said, was a pioneer in enunciating the principles of democracy. For centuries the pursuit of knowledge and the service of humanity were the ideals of their religion.

He regretted the effects of Western influence on the younger generation. They were quick to assimilate what was superficial and even dangerous. As regards the older people, they ought to try and understand the thoughts and aspirations of young people. If they refused to guide them, if they refused them the liberty to keep abreast of the times, the responsibility for the tragedy to follow would devolve on older peoples' shoulders.

A sum of Rs. 1050 was collected at the meeting in donations.

Domestic Servants Literacy Classes

The closing function of the Literacy classes of the domestic servants at Vithal Nivas, Chowpaty, conducted for the last four months by Mr. Vasant Mangesh Rangnekar, one of the tenants of the Building, took place on Saturday last. Mr. B. G. Lokare presided. Among the speakers were Mr. S. N. Kushe, V. M. Rangnekar.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the above association's will be held at Government House, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of March 1941 was 2541 of whom 1436 were males and 1105 females.

BOMBAY WELFARE SOCIETY.

The Vice-President, Bombay Welfare Society writes:—

Free commercial classes will be opened under the auspices of the society in near future provided at least 12 persons join to take its benefit. The syllabus of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and London Chamber of Commerce and Gujarati Accounts will be taught. Details can be had from Secretary, Mr. Dhansukh Naik, 37, Soonawala Building, 142 A, Dadar Road, Bombay, 14, before 15th April 1941.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Research Society, Dr. V. V. Kamat of the S. T. College, Belgaum will give a lecture on "Research in Education in the Bombay Presidency" in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology, South Wing, Bombay University to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. Mr. M. T. Vyas, Principal, New Era School, will preside.

ST JOHN. AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (PARSI AMBULANCE CENTRE.)

Lectures on "First Aid" to the Injured will commence from Wednesday, the April 9 at 6-15 p.m. in the class to be organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in the Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, corner of Esplanade Maidan. The class will meet twice a week on every Wednesday and Monday. No fees are charged. The class is open to all.

SYLHET (Assam), April 5.—Several persons were injured as a result of a clash between students of the local 'madrassa' and 'ferry' owners near Keane bridge in the Surma River. Seven students have been taken in custody and elaborate police arrangements have been made on the spot.—A. P.

MOVE FOR BETTERMENT OF PARSI EDUCATION

Proposed Informal Conference At Tata House

(BY B. H. MEHTA.)

The gradual deterioration of the Parsi community has drawn the attention of its leaders for some time past. The extensive prevalence of unemployment, the maintenance of more than 3,000 families on doles, and the recent huge deficit in the funds of the Parsi Panchayat caused by the large funds that were spent to maintain these families has awakened the community to the need of taking fresh stocks in order to improve the situation.

Education naturally plays a most important part in the shaping of a community's destiny. It is on the foundations of training, character and efficiency that are laid in educational institutions that depend the progress and achievements of that community. That nearly 75 per cent. of the unemployed Parsis do not know the elements of any art or craft and have not reached even the Matriculation Standard is a sad commentary on the Educational system of the community. Further startling revelations have been made by the Parsi Statistical Bureau which made an exhaustive survey with this conditions of nearly 11,000 Parsi families in Bombay, and the Reports based on this investigation that have been published by the Bureau and the Parsi Charity Organisation Society.

"FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG."

That there is something fundamentally wrong with existing Parsi education, and that Parsi educational institutions have failed to keep abreast of the needs and educational progress of the times is accepted by the enlightened sections of the community. As early as 1920 most progressive Report on Parsi education was submitted to the Parsi Panchayat by a Committee consisting of Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. D. N. Wadia, Mr. Fardunji Dastur, Mr. J. D. Bharda, Mr. D. S. Joshi and Mr. C. D. Mahalaxmiwala. In 1921 Mr. Mahalaxmiwala made another Report. Somehow nothing was done for wo decades till an informal committee was appointed last year by Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy to study Parsi Educational Problems.

The First Parsi Youth Conference drew pointed attention to the failure of the Parsi Educational system and the consequent unemployment and hardships suffered by Parsi youths. It was suggested that a conference of persons actually concerned with the welfare of our children should be summoned to take early measures to turn the corner, and improve the future prosperity of the community.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT TATA HOUSE.

One more effort is at last decided to be made. A circular has been addressed by Lady Ratan Tata, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, and Sir Dinshaw Petit to heads of Parsi educational institutions and other to meet in an informal conference which is to be held at the Tata House, Waudby Road, some time in the last week of April. Mr. R. P. Masani, M. A., Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has agreed to preside over the deliberations. In the course of the circular it is stated:—

PLEA FOR C.-OPERATION.

"It is proposed to hold some informal meetings of the head of Parsi Educational Institutions for Boys and Girls and a few other persons who are actively working for the welfare of children. We desire to make it clearly understood that the meetings will be informal, and no definite decisions will be reached which will be binding on any one. Perhaps out of these meetings it will be possible to devise some way to deal effectively with Parsi Educational problems. We earnestly wish that we shall be able to secure the co-operation of as many institutions as possible, so that we could later on secure some common measure of agreement to make Education helpful to the progress and betterment of the Community."

GUJARATI ARTISTS ORGANIZE

The Gujerati artists, who are residents in Bombay and the suburbs and who have remained in the background till now, have organised themselves in order to foster a spirit of friendliness with each other, to safeguard their rights and privileges in Gujerat, to offer co-operation to other art-societies in and outside Bombay and to contribute their best to the different exhibitions. The new organisation has been designated as the Gujerat Kalakar Mandal and Mr. Y. K. Shukla, the well-known artist of Bombay, has been unanimously elected as the first president.

War Publicity Committee

LOUD SPEAKER PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

MARATHI.

8-00 a.m. Recorded Music.
8-05 a.m. News Bulletin.
8-20 a.m. Recorded Music.
8-25 a.m. "Weekly retrospect"—A Talk.
6-00 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-05 p.m. "War in Libya"—A Talk.
6-10 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-15 p.m. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-35 p.m. "Nazi propaganda in Latin America"—A Talk.
6-40 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-45 p.m. "Hitler's New Order"—A Talk.

GUJERATHI.

11-00 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-05 a.m. "Britain faces the future"—A Talk.
11-10 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-15 a.m. News Bulletin.
11-30 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-35 a.m. "India's contribution to Air Force"—A Talk.
4-30 p.m. Recorded Music.
4-35 p.m. "Week of War."
4-40 p.m. Recorded Music.
4-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
5-00 p.m. Recorded Music.
5-05 p.m. "Poland under Nazi Raj"—A Talk.

HINDUSTANI.

12-00 noon. Recorded Music.
12-05 p.m. "Britain faces the future"—A Talk.
12-10 p.m. Recorded Music.
12-15 p.m. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-35 p.m. "India's contribution to Air Force"—A Talk.
6-40 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
7-05 p.m. Recorded Music.
7-10 p.m. "Poland under Nazi Raj"—A Talk.
7-15 p.m. Recorded Music.
7-20 p.m. "Week of War"—A Talk.

GOVERNOR VISITS GENERAL MOTORS

An outstanding example of the part played by the largest automobile factory in India in furthering the war efforts of the Government was witnessed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Friday morning when he paid a visit to General Motors India Limited at Sewree. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Government of Bombay, and Col. Palk, the Military Secretary.

The party was received by Mr. H. M. Halsted, Jr., Managing Director, and other executives of the Company, and taken on a tour of inspection which lasted two hours.

The visitors were greatly impressed with the vast production facilities afforded by the factory as a result of which more than 1,500 army vehicles were being turned out every month to serve the needs of the British and Indian defence forces at home and abroad. They showed particular interest in the activities of the commercial body-building workshop where they saw vehicles of all types and descriptions being manufactured to meet the diversified needs of the army.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

City Engineer's Assurance Of Co-operation

The 22nd anniversary day of the Art Society of India was celebrated at Laxmibagh Hall, Girgaum, Bombay on Sunday morning. Mr. N. V. Modak, J. P., City Engineer, Bombay presided.

After the welcome song by Miss Bhise, the speech of the chairman of the Society was read in which he said the society conducts periodical exhibitions and runs a study circle. Lectures and debates were often arranged for propaganda purpose but the activities of the society are fettered for the want of a building of its own and he therefore appealed to Mr. Modak to help the Society in this respect.

Mr. Modak in the course of his speech assured the members of the Society his full co-operation, provided all the Art Societies in the City joined hands to have a common building for their activities. A variety entertainment programme and a special Art Exhibition of the work of the society members was also held on the occasion.

PATNA, April 6.—A resolution condemning the tribal crimes in the Frontier Province and urging on the Central Government to effectively check the crimes committed against the Hindu population was passed at a public meeting held in Patna City last evening.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1941.

THE FUHRER'S CHOICE

There were two ways open to Herr Hitler for dealing with Yugoslavia which was determined not to tow the Nazi "New Order" line. The first was to resign himself—superficially and for a time—to the dramatic upset that resulted from the Peter-Simovitch *coup d'etat*. The second was to use naked force and to make an example of that recalcitrant country. The diplomatic defeat, that he suffered so utterly unexpectedly and at the precise moment when he was welcoming M. Matsuoka, was a heavy blow to his prestige and was also likely to encourage other States. Acceptance of it, he decided, would be fatal to him. He has, therefore, chosen to attack Yugoslavia and also Greece which has, of course, been on the programme for some time past now. He has been forced into the present move reluctantly in so far as it was not his original intention to fight Yugoslavia and himself create a second front which he has rightly avoided so long. But it will not do to suppose for a single moment that Herr Hitler, smarting under a diplomatic defeat and not knowing what else to do, has rushed madly into a trap. More than establishing the might of the Nazi military machine he has established for himself a historically justified reputation for caution and careful preparation before embarking upon any major adventure. Indeed, he has already had his armies stationed on the frontiers of his new enemies from Austria to Bulgaria, through Hungary and Rumania. And his Axis ally has massed some troops on the Dalmatian front. Otherwise also, he seems to have chosen a moment which, at any rate, is least unfavourable to him in the present circumstances. He has staged quite a successful diversion in Libya and a trouble has arisen in Iraq for the British. Moreover, the situation in Syria needs to be most carefully watched, if not more. There is this fact also to be recorded that, however determined Yugoslavia and Greece may be to fight it out, they are—weak.

A Difficult Task

But all this is not to suggest that Yugoslavia and Greece are doomed to extinction overnight, nor even that Herr Hitler will have a walk-over as easy as he achieved in the earlier theatres of war. The lessons of Poland and the Western Front have, we are confident, been well learnt. Secondly, Yugoslavia and Greece are essentially mountainous countries unfavourable for mechanised warfare. Thirdly, it is now quite apparent that a fairly strong and well-equipped British land force is already in Greece: the reason why Axis forces have succeeded in dashing so far across the Tripolitania-Cirenaica frontier. Incidentally, it must be mentioned that the threat of the Axis forces in North Africa, serious enough in all conscience, does not gravely imperial Britain's vital bases or strategy. On the other hand the farther they advance from their supply bases and lengthen their communication the more do these forces expose themselves to dangers. And, in any case, it is quite likely that the British armies in East Africa will, within a few weeks, be able to deal with the menace to Cirenaica—it is interesting to note, in this connection, that Herr Hitler himself claims no more than a modest defensive objective for his "North African Corps". But to go back to the Balkans. There is not only a British army in Greece but also a British air force. The Luftwaffe, dispersed as it is on numerous fronts, will have to reckon in the Balkans with a R. A. F. by no means comparable to the miserable Anglo-French air force of the last spring. And, finally, however successful Axis forces may temporarily be on land, they are already going to suffer a number of important losses. Signor Mussolini has not kept out of the war with Yugoslavia. It is to be hoped that the latter will send immediately a few divisions into Albania. If this is done, Il Duce's armies would collapse and the conquest of Albania would have tremendous strategical consequences against both Germany and Italy. Secondly, the Rumanian oil fields, are now a fair target for the R. A. F. and though they will not be destroyed they can certainly be damaged. Finally, by converting the Balkans into a battlefield, Herr Hitler has robbed himself of those economic advantages which were his and which are fairly vital to him.

Two Vital Factors

In considering the various aspects of the situation created by Herr Hitler, we have not taken into account two rather important factors: the position of Turkey and that of Russia. We do not know whether Turkey will remain neutral or regard the Nazi invasion of Greece as a threat to her own security. If, in the latter case, she goes to war—Russia permitting—then Herr Hitler's difficulties in the Balkans will be considerably increased and it is not unlikely that it may upset his apple carts in Syria and Iraq. In regard to Russia also the situation is rather obscure. Undoubtedly Russia has signed with Yugoslavia a Pact of non-aggression and "friendship" in a rather dramatic fashion. But a declaration of "friendship" for Yugoslavia has not deterred Herr Hitler any more than a thrice reiterated condemnation by the Moscow radio of Bulgaria's surrender did a few months ago. If this Pact is just a pious assurance of "non-aggression" and "friendship", then there is very little to be said about it. If, however, it is a forerunner of future developments, of, for instance, open, unconditional diplomatic support and effective material assistance to Yugoslavia—involving also, therefore, denial of aid to Germany—then the Fuhrer is in for trouble. But—it is a very big "If".

No Further Compromise

The notoriously wooden and irresponsive attitude of the British Government towards India is faithfully reflected in Mr. Amery's latest reply to a question on the Indian situation in the House of Commons. The question was what steps were being taken by the Government of India to encourage and turn to the practical advantage of Britain and India the growing feeling and increasingly influential movement in favour of co-operation in a National Government. As if to emphasize its finality, Mr. Amery gave a written reply which was only a paraphrase—where it was not a verbatim reproduction—of his previous replies to similar questions. For the umpteenth time he repeated his parrot-cry that the August proposals were still open and that Government would examine sympathetically any suggestion "within the scope of these proposals". It is nothing to him that every responsible party in India has spurned those proposals. With amazing perverseness he ascribes their failure to lack of agreement among Indians and adds: "The offer made in August presupposes a sufficient measure of political support and of mutual agreement in India which, to our great regret has not so far been forthcoming. If developments should indicate that an advance can profitably be made on the basis of that offer with the support of leading political elements in India, the House may rest assured that the Viceroy will not fail to take any practical steps required."

At the time Mr. Amery spoke in this vein he knew of the Bombay proposals and of the fact that they are regarded by a considerable section of the country as its irreducible minimum demand. He knew also that the Viceroy would soon have an interview with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. His deliberate and repeated insistence on "the basis of the August offer" is certainly not a hint to the Viceroy not to waver. A hint to the Viceroy will not be given publicly, if he at all needs the present one. It may rather be a hint to Sir Tej Bahadur to move a little more away from the Congress proposal and much more towards those of the Government. The suggestions made by Mr. Stephen King-Hall, which may have been inspired for aught one knows, are somewhat of this type inasmuch as they make no mention of a time limit for the grant of Self-Government to India and substitute only a non-official majority in the Viceroy's Council in place of the Bombay proposal of a completely Indianised and non-official Council. There is every possibility of Mr. King-Hall's proposal being made the basis for the talks between Sir Tej Bahadur and the Viceroy. But we cannot imagine the former being content with these proposals or with anything less than the unanimously passed resolutions of the Bombay Conference. He has not been authorised to whittle them down nor is he the man to do so even with the requisite authorisation. For, he knows well enough that if he further compromises resolutions which already mark the limit of honourable compromise, he will discredit himself as well as the Conference and ruin whatever chances of a settlement its proposals provide.

Frankly Speaking

Last Stage

The campaign in East Africa is now well in the last stage although it is still not possible to be confident that East Africa will be "written off" say, within this week. Adis Ababa has been occupied by British forces. The Duke of Aosta will, however, not yield easily. He is fighting to delay the British at any cost. That is one of the reasons why Massawa has refused to surrender in spite of the danger of starvation to 80,000 Italians in Asmara. The other reason is that the Italians do not propose to let the ships in the port pass into British hands.

Indo-Burma Pact

It is difficult to express a definite opinion on the Indo-Burma Trade Pact, which comes into force to-day, until businessmen show how precisely its details affect the trade between the two countries. But it is safe to say that, while the Pact ends the happy free trade relations that have existed between the countries these many years, it is decidedly better than the possible alternative of an unrestricted trade war. Under the Pact Indian goods will enjoy a fifteen per cent preference over non-Empire goods and of ten per cent over Empire goods. Indian piecegoods will also enjoy a preference of seven and a half per cent over those of British origin. The Agreement is for an indefinite period, but subject to termination after six months' notice by either party. The Government of India, under the Agreement, are granted power to levy duties on Burmese goods.

A Fair Compromise

Thus the Pact concedes Burma's demand for levying duties on Indian goods but gives India a fair measure of preference even over other Empire countries. Burma's demand is primarily for the purpose of improving the Government revenue. As is quite natural because the recent increase in her imports from India has much reduced her customs revenue. But even if the demand is for the purpose of promoting indigenous industries, it is legitimate. Only, the change of policy should not be too radical or too sudden. The Pact seems to be a fair compromise. It may be noted that while India's preference over other Empire countries is 10 per cent generally, it is only 7 1/2 per cent in respect of piecegoods. For this reduction in the latter case we should obviously thank the British Government acting through their Agent, the Government of India. This fact always proves a handicap in India's trade relations with other countries. But there is no escape from it till India completely free. The leader of the Burma Delegation thinks that as a result of this new arrangement, Burma will be able to obtain the much-needed additional revenue to the extent of about a crore of rupees per annum from Customs duty and that Indian goods in Burma will receive preferential treatment "which will enable them to retain their present predominant position in the Burma market." We hope the expectations will be amply fulfilled.

Hasty And Drastic

It appears from the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Assembly with regard to the Government's action against the *Basumati* that Government only made a show of consulting the Provincial Press Advisory Committee but neither gave it a hint about their intended immediate action nor gave it time enough to consider the question fully. The Committee has adopted a resolution regretting Government's attitude and pointing out that the Committee's function "is rendered nugatory if Government acts in this fashion independently of the Committee." If Government felt that some prompt action was necessary they could have warned the paper pending the recommendation of the Press Advisor Committee. As it is, the Committee naturally feels that the punishment, apart from being premature, is "out of all proportion to the offence—for it admits that the article in question is 'regrettable'." We endorse the Committee's recommendation that the order against the paper should be either withdrawn or modified.

German Infiltration Into Italy

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The latest reports reaching London on the German infiltration into Italy show the fate which the people's courage has averted for Yugoslavia. These include: German Co-ordinating Commissions in all North Italian towns and representatives on almost all industrial concerns; German technicians in the aircraft and electrical industries installed on a long-term basis under a system of alleged "exchanges"; German technicians in Italian textile factories: Germans replacing Italians in the telephone, telegraph and electricity services in Rome; rumours of Germans in Banks and post offices; Germans in all ministries in Rome, especially the service ministries (the tightening up of ration regulations at the beginning of the year was ascribed in Italy to German interference and the German press ascribes the failure of the previous regulations to Italian bureaucratic incompetence); the Gestapo in the police departments in all main centres and German police in Rome on the pretext of instruction in colonial practice.

Though unable as yet to overthrow their Germanophile rulers, the Italian people have their own way of expressing their views on German domination. A recent article by a neutral correspondent in the "Tablet" has some instructive examples. "It is astonishing how imprudently soldiers talk about events. One of my informers was sitting in a compartment where several Italian soldiers were talking. Some of them were going abroad and one of them said to his comrades "So you're going to Africa? Well you know the trick. Just give yourselves up to the British. They won't do you any harm and you can perhaps see India for nothing'".

★

Soldiers tell stories about the arrogant manners of German officers. In intellectual circles in Milan and also in industrial Mipleux, it is quite common to hear "Ci usano como lore scrape botte" ("They use us like old shoes."). It is known in Italy that people in German-occupied countries are not even allowed to listen to the Italian radio.

People openly accuse the Germans of being responsible for the food shortage. The usual conclusion heard in several towns, and one which seems to be a popular slogan is the following: "Per stare goglio in Italia bisogna che noi perdiamo questa guerre" (To be better off here in Italy we must lose the war). On some occasions, when confidence has been established, people added the remark: "I don't believe England will lose the war. England has the sympathy of the whole world and Germany the hate of the whole world."

In several restaurants people have been speaking loudly against the Germans and against the regime. One person made quite a speech and people left their tables to listen. The general conclusion was this: "We must lose the war and get rid of Fascism." Other persons said "We should win the war, because otherwise we'll have a revolution." Everybody seems to agree on the necessity of a separate peace. In that case there is great fear of occupation by the Germans. In any case, if the Germans win, the Italians say, they will lose Fiume and Trieste.

STRIKES IN AMERICA

LONDON, (By Cable.)

German propaganda has recently been trying to minimise the effects of the Lease and Lend Act by harping on the extent to which strikes are interfering with American Army output.

Figures now published by the "Economist" strikingly reveal the fallacy of this theme. In fact, strikes have caused a surprisingly small loss of working hours in the United States in recent months.

In 1937 when the business turnup brought re-employment on a scale considerably less than the present, thus offering fewer inducements to strikes, there were 4,740 strikes involving 1,860,621 workers and carrying 28,424,857 man-days of idleness. The figures for 1939 were 2,613 strikes involving 1,170,962 workers and resulting in the loss of 17,812,219 man-days. The figures for 1940 were very different. The total amounted to 2,450 strikes involving only 575,000 workers and resulting only in 6,500,000 man-days lost—i.e., about one-third the time lost in preceding year. Compare also the figures for 1916, which were 3,789 strikes, involving 1,599,917 workers and for 1917 of 4,450 strikes and 1,227,254 workers idle.

The reason for this remarkable reduction in strikes, according to the "Economist", is twofold—partly the excellent machinery for settling disputes contained in various collective contracts and partly the efforts of the conciliation service of the United States Department of Labour and the Labour Relations Section of the Defence Commission whose representatives have forestalled most of 300 threatened stoppages since the beginning of the defence programme and ensured a quick termination of those which have occurred.

Nor is this all. Even the present reduced scale of strikes is causing intense impatience amongst the American public at large as a recent Gallup survey shows. To the question "Would you favour a law compelling the Employers' Union to submit their differences to the Federal Labour Board for strikes called in industries connected with the defence programme?" Eighty-five per cent. answered "Yes" and only seven per cent. "No", eight per cent. having no opinion. To the question "Should Government forbid strike in industries manufacturing materials for our defence programme, or should workers in these industries continue to have the right to strike?" Seventy-two per cent. said that strikes should be forbidden and only 20 per cent. that they should be allowed, eight per cent. having no opinion.

It is thus clear that the Administration will have full public support for their efforts to reduce strikes to a minimum.

SAPRU- LINLITHGOW TALKS TO-DAY

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The "United Press" learns that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who will interview H. E. the Viceroy tomorrow, will be spending the whole day at the Viceroy's House. He arrives here from Allahabad by the 7 o'clock train in the morning.

Sir Tej Bahadur will stay at the Viceroy's House for the night also, and will shift to the residence of Mr. B. Shiva Rao on Tuesday morning, when he will meet members of the Standing Committee of the Political Leaders' Conference, who are in Delhi. These members include Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru.

Sir Tej Bahadur leaves for Agra on Tuesday evening.

Pandit Kunzru is leaving for Madras on Tuesday evening, in connection with a meeting of the Boy Scouts' Association at Adyar. —United Press.

Mahadev Desai Hopes Gujerat's Quota To Be Of Purest Type

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

"The present Satyagraha struggle, although it is circumscribed, is far more grand than the struggle of 1930."

Thus declared Mr. Mahadev Desai, addressing a mass meeting this evening in the compound of the District Local Board. He said that Non-Co-operation was not being practised at present, and there was a difficult franchise prescribed for the intending participants in the present struggle. This struggle was started after giving up power and there was no chance of regaining the power as far as he could see during the continuance of the war. Gujarat had offered a few but true Satyagrahis, and Mr. Desai hoped that contribution of Gujarat in the present struggle would be the purest. He deplored the slow progress made in the removal of untouchability which had emboldened Dr. Ambedkar to demand Achhutistan like Pakistan. Mr. Desai warned that many a Satyagraha struggle would have to be launched so long as the constructive programme was not fully carried out. —A. P.

STABBING CASES

DACCA, April 6.

A 65-year-old man was stabbed to death in the vicinity of the veterinary hospital, while another person was fatally wounded in Nawabgunj to-day. Three other persons are reported to have been injured in stray assaults on the Nawapur Road, Junction Road and Buckland Bund.

Disturbances in the villages had, it is reported stopped from spreading.

Altogether 60 persons have so far been arrested in the area.—A. P.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Pace Of Indianisation

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Indian Medical Service, which at the outbreak of war was about two-thirds European and one-third Indian, has, it is learned, so rapidly expanded that now there are twice as many Indian as European officers

It is explained that the expansion of the army in India, which has been in progress since the outbreak of the war has necessitated a corresponding increase in the number of medical officers required. The I.M.S. war reserve which is employed in Civil Departments in peace time, is intended to provide the necessary trained nucleus around which an expanded medical organisation of the army can be built in war time. This reserve has been called up in regular monthly batches and the time is not far distant when the recall will be complete.

A large number of Doctors have been recruited from among the general public and very many more will be required as expansion continues. The system of recruitment which obtained before the war has accordingly been replaced by appointment to emergency commissions in the Indian Medical Service, on the same lines as the policy adopted for the Indian Army All those who are appointed to such emergency commissions will be eligible for permanent commissions after the war.

As in the case of the Indian Medical Service, recruitment to the permanent and reserve cadres of the Indian Medical Department (Sub-Assistant Surgeons Branch) was suspended at the outbreak of the war and replaced by appointment of an emergency type. These appointments are open to medical men possessing licentiate qualifications. Candidates now appointed to the emergency cadre will be eligible for permanent appointments after the war to the regular cadre of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons Branch of the Indian Medical Department as well as to the Provincial Subordinate Medical Department.

The Provincial Governments have played a considerable part in the supply of Doctors for the Army. A large proportion of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons now employed with Indian troops have been obtained from Provincial Medical Departments in accordance with the terms of the bonds executed by these Sub-Assistant Surgeon under-taking liability for military service at the time of their appointment to the Provincial cadres.

National Week In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Both the official B. P. C. C. and the suspended B. P. C. C. are observing the "National Week" with due eclat.

Mrs. Labanya Prabha Dutt, President of the B. P. C. C., hoisted the National Flag this morning at the Congress office. A public meeting was held in the afternoon at Bedon Square under the presidentship of Mr. Bepin Ganguly, Councillor.

Mr. Rajendra Chandra Dev, President of the suspended B. P. C. C. hoisted the National Flag and presided over a public meeting at Shraddhanand Park, where resolutions adopted at the Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh were reiterated.

The All-India Spinners' Association is also organising khadi sale at concession rates.—United Press.

ITALIAN ATTACKS SMASHED

Greeks Capture 6,600 Feet High Peak After Severe Hand-To-Hand Fighting

LONDON, April 5.

Fierce hand to hand fighting in deep snow, as the result of which the Greeks occupied a 6,600 feet to peak on the northern Albanian Front, was described by the Athens radio.

Yesterday Greek infantry attacked on the mountain after deadly artillery fire had disrupted the system of defences and demolished successive lines of barbed wire. The snow came up to men's waists in places as they advanced The operation was crowned with complete success the peak being assaulted from several sides at once.

The Italians fought well for some time, but retreated hurriedly when they saw that they were in danger of being cut off. Small enemy detachments were cut off and it was in this action that seventy prisoners, including an officer, were taken. Considerable quantities of war material, including mortars, automatic weapons and stores, were taken.

In the central area the Italians suffered another reverse yesterday when for the tenth time they attacked with tanks which this time were not supported by infantry. An attempt to crash the Greek defences ended in a thick barrage put up by Greek anti-tank gunners, at least two tanks being seriously damaged, the rest turning tail. Greek bombers were active yesterday attacking Italian supply bases behind the lines, the Athens radio added.

Saturday's Greek High Command Communique reports only patrol and artillery actions.—Reuter.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

MADRAS, April 4.

"In any scheme of expansion of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council the Hindu Mahasabha will co-operate on one condition, namely, that the proportion of Hindu and Muslim members in the Council should be in accordance with the proportion of Hindus and Muslims in the population of India, says Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement.

"The proposed Defence Member must be a Hindu. Any weakening of India's defence must affect the peace and happiness of the Hindus, who are four times as numerous as the Muslims . . . . .

* * * *

Never, declares a Nagpur paper—and quite correctly, too—has been a *volte face* so complete as in the case of Mr. Jinnah.

Well, it's a great quality in the Qaid-e-Azam: if he does a thing he does it well.

* * * *
* * * *

M. Matsuoka is already on his way back to Tokio, we gather.

Is it comrade Stalin or Kiangsi calling?

* * * *

A treaty has been signed between Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia.

To preserve the balance, the Kremlin should now sign a Treaty with Japan.

* * * *

Germany's declaration of her undeclared war upon Yugoslavia occurred, as a message points out, three hours after the signing of the Russo-Yugoslav Pact.

We have, however, rejected the silly questions asked about the why, the wherefore etc., of this interval by the Junior Colleague.

* * * *

According to the official French News Agency reports that Yugoslav subjects are leaving Rumania are untrue.

Do they expect to be joined by a victorious Yugoslav army?

* * * *

The Greeks have extended their local successes in the central sector to the north by capturing an important mountain peak there.

A further appeal by the Italian Press to Doctor Matchek is urgently indicated—for more reasons now than that.

* * * *

A British paper reports that Turkey has turned down a recent offer by France to hand Syria over to her provided the Turks would keep out of the Balkan fighting.

The offer and its rejection were both eminently worthy of the Admirable Darlan and Doctor Saydam respectively.

* * * *

"I've searched high and low for the furniture cream recipe your mother gave me——".

"Here!" said her husband, putting down his spoon, "where did you get the recipe for this soup?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Every man who does the very best he can is a true hero.

* * * *

It doesn't take a very bright woman to dazzle some men.

* * * *

Some men have a mania for doing nothing and doing it assiduously.

* * * *

More good intentions would be carried out if they didn't live forever.

* * * *

After being given away at the altar many a bride discovers that she has been sold

* * * *

If a man's children turn out half as bad as he was at their age he thinks that the world is growing worse.

Constructive Programme Explained

(Continued from page 1)

in the East, they could certainly be strong enough to win the Freedom of the Country. Their sacrifice was great and made under circumstances which should claim better attention

SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE.

It was, therefore, evident that there was no dearth of people in this country who would make huge and spontaneous sacrifices for Freedom. The National Flag was a symbol of such sacrifices. It belonged to the whole country and not to any one community or individual or religion.

In paying homage to such a Flag, they were, therefore, paying homage to men and women who had made sacrifices and they did so with the hope and belief that the honour of the Flag would remain untarnished. Under that flag they would also pray for all those who were lying within prison bars in order that they might live as free men. Above all they were paying homage to Gandhiji who had taught his countrymen self-respect and the love of the freedom of the country. There was no doubt in their minds that he had made men of them all and was preparing them for the great struggle of freedom.

"Let us therefore resolve," he added, "that during the coming year all our thoughts and energies will be directed to one purpose and our action will be for that one purpose, namely, to break off the chains that bind us so that we may place at Gandhiji's feet the homage of a Free India."

After explaining the Constructive Programme of Gandhiji, he referred to the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held in Ladwadi and Rambaug.

Mr. Dhirajlal spoke first in English and then Hindustani.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL WEEK

Unfurling the tricolour Mr. Motichand Kapadia treated the history of the National Week and dwelt on its significance.

The constructive programme which they had been asked to push forward with vigour and enthusiasm was the main and the most important item in the week. The crystallisation of the ideas in the progress of village industries was evident in the products of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Rambaug and Ladwadi.

The Bombay Exhibition, he had no doubt, was better than all the exhibitions he had ever seen, and he was convinced that if only there was the initiative and push, wonderful results could be achieved.

It was but appropriate that they had laid emphasis on the propagation of Khadi and Village Industries. That was what Gandhiji wanted.

CHOWPATTY MEETING
India Determined To Win Freedom

The desire of India for complete Independence and her resolve to continue to work for this freedom whatever the sacrifice involved was stressed by Mr. Abidalli Jafferbhoy, presiding over a public meeting at Chowpatty on Sunday evening.

The meeting which was a part of the first day's programme in connection with the National Week in the city was addressed by Mr. M. L. Shah and Mr. Nanubhai Desai.

Mr. Abidalli, in the course of his speech recalled the incident of 22 years ago which marked the beginning of the observance of the National Week. When the war of 1914-18 was being fought, India had given Britain unstinted help and even British politicians had acknowledged that but for this help Britain might have lost the war. But the reward for all this help was the tragedy of Jallianwala Baug.

PURSUE MAHATMA'S PATH

After describing the tragic sequence of events which took place in 1919, Mr. Abidali said that the blood of the martyrs of Jallianwala had sowed the seeds of liberty and out of their sacrifice the movement for Freedom had gained strength. Our duty to their memory, however, had yet remained and would continue to remain unfulfilled till India had completely broken her shackles, and the only way of doing it was by pursuing Mahatma Gandhi's path of non-violence.

Every Indian should do his best to fulfil the Congress constructive programme. He urged them all to visit the Exhibition at Ladwadi and Rambaug.

Mr. M. L. Shah said if Britain was fighting for Freedom and Democracy as she professed she had the sympathy of India. If that were so she should concede the right of freedom of speec and recognise the right of India to complete Independence.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL WEEK

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Addressing the first of the programme of the Congress public meetings at Tamba Kanta to-night, in connection with the National Week, Mr. Dhirajlal B Desai, President of the B. P. C. C said that the week that lay ahead was intended to be a period for intensive preparation.

Mr. Desai appealed to the citizens of Bombay to pay wholehearted attention to the constructive programme of the Congress.

Mr. Desai referred to the progress which the country had made during the last 21 years under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi and said that the programme which Gandhiji had placed before the masses since 1919 was one which could definitely lead India to freedom. Khadi, communal unity and the removal of untouchability were the most important items of that programme. Unless the citizens were prepared to devote themselves to the constructive programme, heart and soul, India's march towards her goal was bound to be impeded. Khadi, said the speaker, was not only an emblem of national unity but it was also the only means of the economic regeneration of the Indian village. There was no hope for the country without such economic regeneration.

Referring to communal unity, the speaker said that unless the nation stood as one man in the fight for freedom, there was no hope that the country would achieve its goal. The Congress which happened to be the greatest political organisation in India, represented all, without distinction of caste or creed. Swaraj which was the aim of the Congress, was not intended for any one community. Its benefits would be shared by all, whether Hindus, Christians, Parsees or Sikhs.

The speaker referred at this stage to the remarks of Dr. Moonje that the Muslim League represented the Muslims, the Hindu Mahasabha represented the Hindus and that nothing was left thereafter to be represented. The Congress, said Mr. Desai, represented the bulk of the country. It never thought in terms of religion or provinces. The speaker hoped that the citizens of Bombay who had given a lead on past occasions would live up to their reputation.

A GLORIOUS CHAPTER

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the 'C" Ward in which the meeting had been organised was known for its workers in the cause of the country. It was also known for its devotion to khadi. He was, however, surprised to find that the majority of audience did not seem to believe in khadi. He appealed to the citizens to realise that India was composed of thousands of villages and that every yard of khadi purchased would mean a morsel of food for the poor villager.

The great week which had just commenced, continued Mr. Brelvi, was intended to remind the citizens of their duty to the country. It was intended to bring the nation together so that they could march unhampered to the goal of freedom.

The failure of Britain to make good the promises made by her to India during the last war, though India had genuinely helped Britain, the unfortunate Rowlatt Act the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, were all responsible for strengthening the determination of the Indians to stand together in 1919 in their struggle for freedom. The country had progressed far under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi. It was a glorious chapter in the history of India, when, during her first struggle for freedom, the Hindus and Muslims stood shoulder to shoulder.

Making a fervent appeal to Hindus and Muslims to merge their differences and unite in the name of freedom, Mr. Brelvi urged them to realise that the statesmen of Britain were even now trying as they had always tried to use these differences to their own advantage. The British Government, said Mr. Brelvi, would be compelled to concede the demands of India, the moment the Hindus and Muslims merged their differences and stood as one man. He appealed to Congressmen to turn the searchlight inwards, and ask themselves if they had sincerely worked for Hindu and Muslim unity.

Emphasing the need for discipline, Mr. Brelvi said that the mere wearing of the khadi cap was not enough. The wearer of this cap was expected to show a genuine spirit of service and sacrifice.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia referred to the Khadi Exhibition opened on Saturday and urged the citizens to visit it, not as they would visit a theatre but as students. The exhibition was bound to bring home to the visitor that India was vast in its resources and if we only exploited them, we could be self-sufficient. He appealed to the citizens to concentrate on the constructive part of the Congress programme.

Mr. Umashanker Dixit urged the citizens to remember that the Britisher was a tenacious person and unless the Indians showed the same tenacity, of purpose, there would be no progress for India.

Mr. K. K. Shah said that every man, woman and child could contribute to the constructive programme of the Congress.

National Week Programme

TO-DAY (MONDAY) 7TH APRIL.

Public Meeting at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Open space in front of "A" Ward Dist. Congress Committee office Holi Chakla, Fort.

President: Sjt. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar.

Speakers: Messrs. H. R. Pardivala, N. S. Kajrolkar, N. B. Parulekar, Deoji Gopalji, Dr. V. B. Gandhi, Mrs. Violet Alva, Sjt. Y. K. Khadilkar, Sjt. M. L. Shah.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY).

Public Meeting at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Palan Sojpal Building Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

President: Dr. T. R. Naravane.

Speakers: Sjt. Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Mrs. Violet Alva, Sjt. Abid Ali Jafarbhai, Sjt. V. S. Dongre Sjt. M. B. Vora.

KHADI EXHIBITION
Programmes

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION.

Lad Wadi and Ram Baug, C. P. Tank.

To-day's (Monday)) Programme.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Thakkar Bapa will speak on "Harijans and Aborigines".

Admission Free.

To-morrow's (Tuesday) Programme

5-45 p.m. (S.T.): Kaka Saheb Kalelkar will speak on "National Week."

Admission Free.

7-15 to 8-15 p.m. (S.T.): Cinema Show of Congress Educational Pictures.

Admission: Free.

Wednesday's Programme.

7 p.m. (S.T.): Pandit Soonderlalji will speak on "Communal Unity."

Exhibition Time: Morning 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. Evening 3-30 to 8-30 p.m.

Admission Fee: Annas Two only.

For Children: Anna one only.

Ticket Office: There will be ticket office at Ram Baug only.

RANGOLI COMPETITION

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition write:

Rangoli Competition under the auspices of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition will be held to-day (Monday) and To-morrow (Tuesday) at Lad Wadi from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Competitors are hereby informed to be present at Lad Wadi and commence their design of Rangoli.

Over Million Soldiers To Defend Yugoslavia

(Continued from Page 1

go to wedding." Yugoslav troops have been massed on the Bulgarian Frontier.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE

BERLIN.—German troops met "stubborn resistance in the Struma Valley in Greece, the Official News Agency states."

YUGOSLAVIA'S MILLION SOLDIERS

Yugoslavia can probably put over million and quarter men into field, according to Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. He adds, the nature of the country will handicap the aggressor and favour defence. It is not likely Yugoslavia will await Italy taking initiative and Yugoslav offensive in Albania should just about give finishing touch to Sgr. Mussolini's crumbling armies there. It is very doubtful whether Japan will consider this act of aggression by Germany as involving obligations under the Tripartite Pact. At the same time Russo-Yugoslav Non-Aggression Paot although it does not involve armed resistance is almost a declaration of benevolent non-belligerence.

ITALY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

ROME.—The official announcement that the Italian Government has decided to attack Yugoslavia was issued this evening. After summing up Italy's "grievances", the statement, according to the Official News Agency says that in view of these facts the Italian Government has decided to act with its military, naval and air forces in close collaboration with Germany."

"MARCHING TO RESTORE ORDER"

BERLIN.—The German proclamation on the invasion of Yugoslavia said German troops are marching into Yugoslavia "to restore order."

TROOP TRANSPORT ATTACKED

BERLIN.—The Belgrade wireless station did not resume its transmission this (Sunday) morning, states the German Official News Agency. The transmission was broken off after an announcement that a raid by enemy aircraft had taken place. Later the Agency states: "German bombers attacked an enemy troop transport train in the Danube area, with complete success. Several trucks were destroyed by direct hits and the track was blown up."

BELGRADE RAIDED

BERLIN. — German aeroplanes raided Belgrade this morning, states the Official German News Agency. At the same time, it states that strong bomber and dive-bomber formations attacked barracks, aerodromes and other targets of military importance in Jugoslavia.

The attacks on Belgrade are reported to have been "particularly successful." "The aerodrome and barracks in the capital, including Guards Barracks, were successfully attacked." The German News Agency adds "ten enemy planes were shot down."

The Belgrade railway station is on fire. Great destruction has been caused in the city particularly near the station. The German Official News Agency making these claims adds that the crews of the German bombers reported that they had started numerous fires in the Yugoslav capital.

"COUNTER-ATTACK"

A German High Command communique states: "In view of the fact that British land troops are pressing on from Greece towards the north and of their union with Jugoslav forces whose mobilisation has become known, German army units have begun a counter-attack.

FRONTIERS CROSSED

The Greek and Serbian frontiers were crossed on several points. Strong forces of the German air force attacked the fortress of Belgrade and destroyed barracks as well as military objectives. At the same time Italian bombers successfully attacked objectives in Southern Yugoslavia."

"63 PLANES SHOT AND DESTROYED"

BERLIN.—At noon the Official News Agency claimed that during the first operations of the Luftwaffe against Jugoslavia 24 enemy planes were shot down in terial combat. 39 planes are said to have been destroyed on the ground.

SECOND ATTACK ON BELGRADE

BERLIN.—A second large-scale attack by German bombers was directed against Belgrade early on Sunday afternoon, according to the Official German News Agency.

WASHINGTON: Both President Roosevelt and Cordel Hull are keeping in close touch with the Balkan situation.

Col. Knox, the United States Navy Secretary, said that the United States would provide Yugoslavia and Greece with all the help they needed.

VICHY, April 6.

German planes to-day bombed Salonika, according to Sofia reports received in Vichy.

LONDON.—Up to a late hour (18-00 hours) this afternoon London had received no information from Belgrade.—Reuter.

HUNGARY'S A. R. P.

LONDON.—The Hungarian War Minister to-day (Sunday) ordered the application of full air raid precautions throughout the country, according to the Budapest radio. Complete black-out has been instituted and all A. R. P. workers have been told to report immediately. The Minister also called on the public for perfect discipline.

MOSCOW ON BELGRADE BOMBING

MOSCOW.—Hitler's statement that a state of war exists between Germany and Yugoslavia and the news of the bombing of Belgrade were announced without comment on the Soviet radio, at 2-30 this afternoon.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S ANXIETY ABOUT HER SON

Queen Marie of Yugoslavia waited anxiously at her house in a remote part of England today for news of her 17-year old son, King Peter. Since the announcement of the German assault on Yugoslavia, she has heard nothing from him.

A friend of the Queen told Reuter: "The Queen has heard nothing from King Peter, since his acknowledgement some days ago of her telegram of congratulation on his accession. Naturally her anxiety has increased following the news of Nazi aggression on her country, but while as mother she is concerned for the welfare of her son, she asks me to tell you she has every confidence in him and of the outcome of this struggle which has been forced upon the Yugoslav people. Her Majesty who is not in good health, has been saddened by the news of the German bombing of the open city of Belgrade. She expresses her horror of this attack and is anxious for the welfare of the people. She regrets that owing to ill-health she is in England instead of being with them at this time of peril but she is confident of the outcome of their stand against aggression , of the courage of the Yugoslav nation and the determination of her son."

"With the help of God we shall win", declares King George of Greece, in a stirring message to his people on the German attack on Greece. "The Greek people who have proved to the world that they rank honour above everything else will defend it against this new enemy to the end.

BRITISH OFFICERS TALK WITH TURKISH OFFICERS

ANKARA, April 6

Lieutenant-General Marshal-Cornwall and Air Vice-Marshall Elmhirst, after talks with the Turkish General Staff left last Saturday night for Istanbul. They intended to visit Turkish defences in Thrace.

COMMUNICATION WITH SWITZERLAND CUT OFF

ZURICH.—Telephone communications between Belgrade and Switzerland have been broken off. Communications between Rome, Berlin and Switzerland are restricted to state calls. Special editions of Swiss newspaper were issued announcing the extension of the war in the Balkans, but so far no comments have been made.—Reuter.

"Just Flying Kites"

LONDON, April 6.

German allegations about British operations in Yugoslavia, the presence of British troops there and British possession of air bases are described in authoritative quarters in London as "just flying kites to make us deny or confirm these reports." The German wireless announcement that the Germans are meeting with stiff resistance in the Struma Valley should not be interpreted as rapid advance into Greece say some quarters, for the Struma Valley is partly in Bulgaria and where it enters Greece—doubtless there stiff resistance is being offered. The wording of the communique with regard to the reaching of Addis Ababa may, it is remarked in London, seem curious. The interpretation may be that the Italian garrison has withdrawn. The fall of Addis Ababa, it is stated, does not mean the immediate end of the campaign for the Italians had orders to hold on as long as possible in Abyssinia but it may be surmised that we are near the end. Probably native troops are giving trouble and are proving difficult to handle.

LONDON REACTION.

LONDON:—Although Germany's action was not unexpected, the news spread quickly and there was widespread indignation at this latest act of aggression by Germany, and determination to support Yugoslavia and Greece in their gallant struggle is the keynote of the feeling in Great Britain.

Senator George, Chairman of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the spread of the war to the Balkans would prove disastrous to Germany. It is pointed out in America that this invasion coincides with the 24th anniversary of the United States' entry into the Great War in 1917.

LONDON, April 6.

Athens: A wave of popular enthusiasm surged through the country when the news of German attack spread. The first news was made known at eight in the morning by a dramatic interruption of the Palm Sunday service, being broadcast from Athens Cathedral. The news was followed by the Greek Anthem and then "God Save The King."

In a short time patriotic processions were marching through the streets. In churches prayers were being addressed to the Holy Virgin for help in throwing back the second enemy as they had thrown back the first. Everywhere complete confidence prevails.

The German attack on Greece and Yugoslavia opens up a fresh series of strategic points already well-known to the British and Allied troops who had fought on the Balkan front during the Great War. There are three main caps or valleys in the mountains which form the Greek-Yugoslavian frontier and part of the Greek-Bulgarian frontier and which guard the approach to Salonica. Two of these valleys namely the Monastir gap and the Vardar gap unite Greece and Yugoslavia. Monastir gap is a flat, featureless strip of country, some fifteen miles wide between mountain ranges averaging four thousand feet in height. The communications consist of a single track of railway and a second class road. The gap is intersected by many dykes and there are no major bridges. The Wardar valley is in parts very narrow and enclosed between precipitous cliffs. The communications consist of a single track railway crossing many bridges and passing through several tunnels together with a road of poor quality. From this valley there is a branch valley with a rough track running into Bulgaria.

Next in importance is a gap known as the Rupel Pass where the Struma river leads from Bulgaria into Greece. This valley consists of deep gorges dominated by rocky mountain sides. No railway crosses the Greek-Bulgarian frontier. While it is reported that some of the bridges in Bulgaria have been strengthened to carry ten ton loads, most of the bridges in Southern Bulgaria are useless for heavy traffic.

These are some of the features which would render difficult any German drive to secure the glittering prize of Salonika.—Reuter.

REFERENCE TO AMERY'S BROADCAST.

BERLIN:—Mr. Amery's recent broadcast in Serbian to Yugoslavia is referred to in an annex to the German Declaration to Yugoslavia, published by the official German News Agency. It says: "Immediately after the signature of the Tripartite Pact by Yugoslavia, Mr. Amery, the British Secretary of State for India, broadcast an eloquent appeal in the Serbian language to the Yugoslav people to resist."

BERLIN, April 6.

The text of the German notes to Greece and Jugoslavia were read this (Sunday) morning to foreign press representatives. The correspondents were called to the Wilhelmstrasse just after 6-30 when Ribbentrop told them of Germany's decision. He then asked the head of the Foreign Office Press Bureau to read out the text of the German notes which are of extreme length and detailed the events since the beginning of the war which "was forced upon Germany by the declaration of war by England and France", and emphasised the German determination to limit the military conflict to the belligerent countries themselves, and in particular to keep the Balkan Peninsula outside the scope of the war.

"GREECE ABANDONS NEUTRALITY

The notes assert that with the outbreak of the war in September 1939 Greece actually abandoned her attitude of neutrality. At first secretly and then more openly she ranged herself with the enemies of Germany and in particular with England. The notes then gave a long list of alleged Greek machinations to that end.

VICHY:—The pact of friendship and Non-Aggression between the Soviet and Jugoslavia is interpreted in Moscow as an effort to prevent an extension of the war, according to a Moscow despatch to the Vichy News Agency.

The "Pravda" in an editorial article published early this morning (Sunday) says: "The date of the signature of the new friendship and Non-Aggression Pact will stand out in history not only as testimony of the solicitude of the two Governments to preserve peace but to prevent an extension of the war into new regions."

AFTER FIVE YEARS

(Continued from page 1)

burning native quarters. The Italians had constructed new motor roads and planned a modern colonial city. The three-year plan was to have been started in October 1939, at the cost of 33 million pounds. The only buildings spared the pickaxe were the Imperial Palace and the Cathedral Church of St. George. The nerve centre was to be "square of the Viceroy" where bells in the Fascist Tower were to be rung when parades or anniversaries were celebrated.—Reuter.

RAIDS OF ADDIS ABABA.

CAIRO, April 6.

Heavy raids on Addis Ababa, this afternoon, are recorded in an R. A. F. communique, direct hits with heavy bombs were recorded and furious fires were started and smoke from them was seen 40 miles away. After completing the bombing attack, our planes machinegunned enemy aircraft on the ground destroying four enemy planes and damaging several more.

Enemy fighters attempted to intercept our aircraft but quickly broke off the engagement. Mechanical transport was attacked west of Hadama and south-east of Addis Ababa. Petrol lorries which were machinegunned blew up, and the enemy suffered many casualties.

RAID ON TRIPOLI.

R.A.F. bombers made a heavy raid on Tripoli on the night of April 4, when heavy explosions were caused. From all these operations our aircraft returned safely.

IN ERITREA.

ERITREA.—After clearing the main road blocks on the road from Asmara to Massawa our movement towards the latter port is again proceeding. Our advance is also proceeding successfully on the main road to Dessie, and Gondar.

IN LIBYA.

LIBYA.—Concentrations of our troops are proceeding smoothly".

5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN AT ASMARA

It is officially stated that 5,000 prisoners, including 4,000 Italians, were taken at Asmara.

The first block made by the

ADOWA CAPTURED

CAIRO, April 5.

Adowa has been occupied.

Adowa first found a place in history through the disastrous defeat of Italians there in 1896 has been occupied by the Imperial forces. It is recalled that in 1896 an Italian Army under General Baratieri was almost completely wiped out by the Abyssinians.

Italians, eleven miles from Asmara, on the main road leading to the Red Sea Port of Massawa was removed yesterday evening and British troops advanced to the next obstacle a short distance further on.

Massawa Refuses To Surrender

KHARTOUM:—The Civil Governor of Massawa appears to have refused to surrender although the Civil Governor of Asmara telephoned asking him to do so in order that the British military authorities could bring in food to Asmara for the civil population.

Treatment Of Indian Prisoners

An Indian officer freed at Asmara told "Reuter" how he constantly struggled with the Italian authorities to obtain better food for 27 Indian troops. First they received only some flour water daily. After vainly arguing with the camp authorities, he wrote to the Headquarters at Asmara who replied that a change would be made later. When the imperial troops had taken Agordat the troops were given salt and as the British forces advanced, conditions gradually improved. With the capture of Keren a much better food was provided. The food continued to improve until the end, the Italians presumably wishing to conciliate the prisoners.

This officer was the only Indian officer captured and is at present in an Italian hospital at Asmara under the care of British doctors. He was one of a number of Indian, British Somaliland and Sudanese prisoners confined at Adiugri Camp, who tried to escape by boring tunnels towards points beyond the barbed wire enclosure.

"Pakistan, Only Way To Freedom"

Liaqat Ali's Tirade Against Congress

AVOIDED OPPORTUNITIES OF SETTLEMENT WITH LEAGUE

Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference Begins

The following is the text of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan's Presidential speech at the Bombay Provincial Muslim Conference delivered on Sunday night:—

"It would be very unfair to brush aside the Pakistan scheme by holding it as the communal demand of the Muslim". "On the contrary it is the best solution for all he international problems of India, Hindu-Muslim, the Brahman-Non-Brahman, the Untouchable, etc., and the only way leading to freedom. The British Government have been tauntingly asking for a United Demand, but the Indians find themselves quite unable to put forward any such scheme merely because of the selfishness of the Congress. But in case the Congress accepts the Pakistan Scheme, a United Demand can be made on behalf of the whole India."

"UNFOUNDED CRITICISM."

"The Pakistan Scheme has been subjected to frivolous and unfounded criticisms by the Congress and the other Hindu organisations. It is said that India as a whole is one country and the Muslims and the Hindus form one nation. It would, therefore, be highly impolitic and antinational to divide it into parts and that if the Pakistan Scheme ever materialises, there will always exist a state of war between the Hindu and the Muslim States, and finally that Muslims will overrun Hindu India; nor would the proposed Muslim State be able to bear the defence and administration expenses.

NO UNITY EXISTING?

"As a matter of fact there has never been in India, any such unity, national or territorial. While it is idle to conceive of Hindus and Muslims together in terms of one nation, it is very interesting to note that even the Hindus amongst themselves do not constitute one single nationality. No doubt India as a whole is treated as one country by the British Government for administrative and political purposes? But one-third of it is already ruled by Independent Rajas and Nawabs who have nothing in common with British India in administration or politics.

"It is feared that the Muslims would conquer Hindu India, but it looks very strange, and there is no consistency in their argument because, on the one hand, it is alleged that for want of adequate funds the Muslim States would not be in a position to defend the Nortnern Frontiers of India, and as such, the joint resources of the whole of India should be employed for that purpose, and on the other hand there is a fear of Muslim aggression on Hindu India. It shows that the two-third Hindu India would not be strong enough to defend itself against the Muslims, although the forces of the latter would remain divided to defend their northern and southern frontiers.

WHAT CONGRESS OPPOSITION MEANS

Does the opposition of the Congress to the separation of India mean that the entire responsibility and burden of defence of the whole country should be shifted upon the Muslim majority provinces? Again, it may be questioned what could be the motive of the alleged invasion of Pakistan Muslims upon the Hindu India and the lust of power may be put forward as the probable incentive for the most dreaded move. In case there is any substance in the argument of Hindus that the Muslims would not rest content in their share of one-third of India, together with complete safeguard of their rights and interests in the Hindu majority provinces, is it then conceivable that they would tolerate the rule of the Hindu majority all over India? If it is really probable that in the event of the establishment of the Muslim States in accordance with the Pakistan scheme.

The Muslims would invade the Hindu States, is it not also very likely, that in case the scheme does not materialise and there is Hindu majority rule all over India, they would disturb the peace and tranquillity of the whole country? The Congress may come forward with the reply that the Central Government would be able to control the situation and suppress this rebellion with the help of its army. Similarly the two-third Hindu India could strengthen self to meet the possible invasion from the Muslim States.

CONSTANT PREPARATION FOR WAR

It may be added that it would result in keeping the country in constant preparedness for war. But if there is no Pakistan and the Hindu majority rule is established all over India, there must be a constant danger from Muslims of internal disorder as well as of an alliance with neighbouring States.

This state of affairs in the country must necessitate constant mobilisation which would be equally uncomfortable to the unitary Government of India. Would it, therefore, not be advisable to give Muslims one-third part of India in the North-West and the East, with complete safeguard in the Hindu Majority Provinces and make an alliance with them so that they may in their own interest stand as a bulwark against invasion."

READY TO CO-OPERATE

The Nawabzada having referred to the attitude of Muslims as regards the war, said that the League was prepared to co-operate with the Government in their war efforts but the Government had refused to share real and substantial power with them both in the Centre and the Provinces and turned down their offer for fear of the Congress.

He then discussed the attitude of the Congress and said that Mr Gandhi had actually wept before the Viceroy at the thought of the possible demolition of the beautiful buildings in England. The Congress Committee had asked the British Government to make a declaration of their war aims, explaining how those aims would be applicable in the case of India.

They had also claimed complete independence for India with a right to frame its constitution through a Constituent Assembly. This was followed by the demand for a National Government. But as these demands were not met, despite the repeated declarations of the Congress that during the war, it has launched the Civil Disobedience movement not on the issue of freedom of speech, as is given out to the world but, as a matter of fact, to coerce the British to transfer to them all power in the Government of the country in utter disregard of the Muslim demands.

GANDHIJI'S THREE DEMANDS

"Mr. Gandhi has three simultaneous demands in his pocket", said the Nawabzada. "Firstly, he wants a National Government in the Centre which is really his main demand, so that with the support of the British bayonets, there could be established a purely Hindu Raj; Secondly, he demands complete independence for India. but this a mere camouflage. Lastly, there comes the right of freedom of speech—a mere pretext to start Civil Disobedience and disparage both the League and the Government in the eyes of the world. The Congress and Mr. Gandhi have been unfaithful to those with whom they had any dealings—the Muslim League, The British Government and India. Now it would have been a very good opportunity for presenting a united demand on behalf of the whole country after settling matters with the League but the Congress has always avoided such opportunities. In the circumstances what should the League do? With regard to this Hindu-Muslim problem, it is only the Congress which is in a position to take any initiative; similarly it rests with the Government to give us an opportunity to co-operate with them by sharing with us real and substantive power in the Government.

START BIG CONSTRUCTIVE SCHEMES

"We have always tried our level best to be just and fair in dealing with the Congress and the Government. Therefore, we do not share any responsibility for the present state of affairs in the country. Now it is imperative that in order to prove the big claims which we have made, and to achieve the great ideal given to us by the League we should start and complete some very big constructive schemes in every walk of life, e.g., social, economical etc. Like all the nations of the world we can win our freedom only through sustained effort and sacrifice. Are you prepared for it? I hope you are."—A. P.

SIR CURRIMBHOY ON "CONGRESS TRICKERY"

Calls On Bombay Govt. To Right Wrongs

Welcoming the delegates to the Fourth Annual Conference of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

"The Mussalmans of this City have been looking forward for this occasion in order to form closer connection and for exchange of views, and at the same time making the foundation of the Muslim League as solid as a rock. It gives me great pleasure to see you all here. The enthusiasm with which you have joined this deliberation, proves that Muslim India shall achieve its ultimate goal which was declared during the time of the Lahore Sessions popularly known as "Pakistan."

The all-round uplift of the Mussalmans, is the main object of the Muslim League which has met to-day at a most important juncture in our country's history. You all have experienced the constitution which was enforced upon us by the British Government against the will of the country. It has brought a disastrous result. We all feel to-day this country should have a constitution which suits the genius of the people, specially during this time when we realise the uneasy situation of the world.

The Muslim India is desirous of making this country a land of independence and freedom for all. The Lahore Resolution does not mean that the Mussalmans alone should enjoy the freedom as many of the Congress papers have been making a propaganda, which is not fair on their part. The Muslim India wishes to establish their home in order to live with self-respect and allow the Hindus at the same time to live as neighbours.

"TRICKERY" OF CONGRESS

The majority rule which the Congress has been preaching—means the "majority rule" by which the Hindu alone has the right to rule this country and dominate over ten crores of Mussalmans with the help of the British bayonets. The Mussalmans have fully realised under the guidance of Quaid-e-Azam, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who has created a new life for the Muslim Nation in India by introducing, with the consent of the Muslims of India, that the Mussalmans shall establish their homes in a respectable manner, and thus rule North-West and Eastern Zones of this country as a self-respecting nation. I may further state that Mr. Jinnah had championed our cause without fear or favour, and I assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, when the history of the present day India comes to be written, the name of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the fearless upholder of the Muslims' cause, will find a place of everlasting renown. The Parsees, the Schedule class and the rest fully realised that without our leader Mr. Jinnah their cause would have also suffered much, due to the trickery of the Congress High Commands.

Allow me to present our President of the 4th Annual Provincial Session, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, who has taken all this trouble to come to our Province, and has accepted to preside over this deliberation. His enthusiasm for the Muslims and for their upliftment is so much so, that he, at a great sacrifice, is devoting his valuable time for the cause of Islam. As an Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, he has been carrying out his duties in a most able manner under the guidance of our great leader, Quaid-e-Azam, Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Our President as the Honorary Secretary is fully aware of all happenings in the country, and as such I think we have selected a most able President to preside over this Conference, who will guide us in a most statesmanlike manner, making this Conference a success. I hope this introduction is quite enough as many of us know him for his activities as a True and Loyal Leaguer.

LEAGUE AND WAR

Since the beginning of the War the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has most ably been guarding the Muslims against the machinations of the Congress and the British. There have been enough correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah for help in the prosecution of War, making it very clear that the Muslim Nation is quite prepared to give co-operation as equal partners, for the defence of our country and our people in an earnest manner. Our full-hearted and effective co-operation is subject to a solid share in the interest of our country and people.

Our great leader Mr. M. A. Jinnah has said at Cawnpore, "The dream of Hindu Raj will always remain an unrealised dream, and there will be no Hindu-Muslim unity until the Hindus give up the dream. Just as the Congress leaders say that there can be no Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity, I assert that there can be no Swaraj without "Pakistan." Islam is a Religion of Peace, but where the question of self-defence comes in, the Mussalmans are ever-ready to sacrifice for the cause for which they are struggling to-day. There is bound to be a day that Muslim India shall come out successful as their policy is as clear as crystal.

It is not for me to stand for any length of time between you and our President who will give us the lead at this momentous juncture, but you will certainly extend to me your kind indulgence to speak a few words on topics of vital interest for our progress and well-being. The first thing is that the Muslim League Organisation should come up equal to that of any advanced nation. We should make all our efforts and make the Banner of the Muslim League fly higher and higher, for the purpose of making Islam free and independent.

QUESTION OF LANGUAGES

The Congress desired to make Hindi the "Lingua-Franca" of India and destroy Urdu, the symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. By the introduction of Hindi they can have no other motive but to destroy Muslim culture, and debar us from our religious knowledge. We should make every effort to preserve and propagate Urdu. Thirdly, we should also encourage Muslim women to take more interest for the uplift of our masses, and introduce political and educational consciousness amongst them, befitting the mothers of a great nation. Every Mussalman should see that the Unemployment is solved amongst us and justice is meted out to our labour, and also see that according to the dictate and practice of our Great Prophet the dignity of labour is enhanced. We must also encourage our art, commerce and industry and thus have a revival of Islamic Trade.

CRY FOR JUSTICE.

Now coming to our Provincial matters, the Congress regime has systematically tried to bring the Muslims by various subterfuge under the domination of Hindus, harming us economically, socially and politically. The inequitable and ruinous Property Tax, in spite of unanimous protest, in utter disregard, was imposed upon us by the sheer force of communal majority. Similarly, joint election was introduced in Village Panchayat Act, against all accepted principles and agreed formula for the working of the Government of India Act of 1935. When

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

It is with great regret that I hear of the tragic end of a man I knew well in London—Ken Johnson. He was playing at the Cafe de Paris when during a recent air raid a bomb fell on this great little night haunt that was a landmark of the English capital. With him died also Martin Poulson, the great restauranteur, who like Ritz, will leave a name behind.

* * * *

Ken Johnson was a very tall, lanky, West Indian negro. He first made a mark in London night life at the Florida, where he played nightly to educate London's Upper Four Hundred to swing to rhythm and to teach them to shake a nifty leg. His style was similar to that of Cab Calloway and his personality lended itself to the style of music he played. His was the music that made you burn holes in the floor.

* * * *

One day I strolled into the Florida and told Ken I wasn't impressed by the music he played on my arrival. I wanted something like an anthem all to myself. Ken promised. He kept that promise, for on those rare occasions when the purse allowed a visit to the Florida, he used to stop the music he was playing, beat the drums and play "Dinah". It is not possible to understand and appreciate this gesture, nor perhaps does it appear important in this country, in which that which is subtle has no place in, or bearing on, life—and where the heights of jazz are only the mole hills of Theodore and Ken Mac. Ken Johnson was in the front rank of modern swing band leaders. It seems almost a form of vandalism that he who had entertained so many, should have been so tragically destroyed.

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MUTT, I GOT A PARTNER AND WE DID IT!
DID WHAT?
THAT ACROBATIC TRICK I TOLD YOU ABOUT! THE ONE I MADE UP!
MY PARTNER STANDS IN THE BOX SEATS, BLINDFOLDED WITH HIS HANDS AND FEET TIED AND HE DOES A DOUBLE SOMERSAULT RIGHT INTO THE ORCHESTRA PIT!
YOU AND YOUR PARTNER DID A TRICK LIKE THAT?
SURE!
BOY, OUR WORRIES ARE OVER! I'LL PHONE THE AGENT! YOU'LL GET PLENTY OF VAUDEVILLE ENGAGEMENTS DOING A TRICK LIKE THAT!
WAIT, MUTT!
WAIT? WHAT FOR?
MY PARTNER GOT KILLED DOING THE TRICK AND I'LL HAVE TO DIG UP A NEW ONE! WOULD YOU WANNA TRY IT?
12-12

Offside Goal Gives Victory

Blunder Puts Kirkee United Out Of Aga Khan Tourney

An off-side goal to grant victory was a poor closure to a good match. This happened on Sunday, when the Bhagwant Club triumphed over the Kirkee United in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament by the odd goal in three This off-side decider came in seventeenth minute of the second half. A free hit had been awarded to the Bhagwant Club a little above the 25 yard line to the right of the field. Syeed, the inside left, in a glaringly off-side position picked up the hit. All the defenders noticed Syeed in an off-side position accordingly did not budge to tackle. The forward had Merchant, in the Kirkee goal at his mercy, and with little difficulty went on to score, eliminating a gallant side. The referee had allowed the goal.

WINNERS A GOOD SIDE

The above does not infer that the Bhagwant Club were lucky in the literal meaning of the word. On the run of play they deserved to win, but this famous hockey side would, we are sure, prefer victory through a goal that was legitimate. Humans do err, referees are men, but to commit a colossal blunder in an important match is tragic.

Kirkee United and Bhagwant Club are old rivals they have met in the Aga Khan Final in 1938. Fans recall the great deeds on both sides. Yesterday they clashed in an early phase of the tournament.

A STRANGE GOAL

In the nineteenth minute a goal that surprised a section of the stands was scored against the Bhagwant Club. A Kirkee halftack sent in a hot shot from outside the ring. The defenders let it pass, but evidently they had failed to spot Kirkee's inside right, K. N. Nimal, in their midst. He lunged at the ball and just touch it before it entered the nets. The goalie was shocked at the point being awarded, but the referee had seen the touch, as did several spectators in the stands.

Bhagwant Club after this reverse predominated. McMurray should have put them ahead before the interval. Kishan with some clever dribbling outwitted the defence of the frings of the "D". He sent a pass across to McMurray, the latter saw a fast shot of his just go wide.

Despite the Bhagwant Club being on top, a raid by Kirkee almost gave them a second goal. Nimal near the top of the ring was met by Nabi Shah, this full back fell. Nimal went round him and scooped but straight on to the pads of Nanney Lal. Dhadge met the rebound. He made sticks in taking the shot. Further, he put the ball wide. Bhagwant Club continued to be the better side and some delightful understanding was shown by the attack. One player, however, was falling in various ways and this was Zutshi, the leader of the attack. If the Bhagwant Club attack falls in future engagements, it will be Zutshi who will be the cause of upsetting smooth working that will be wanted for victory in the next rounds.

THE EQUALISER

Bhagwant Club were rewarded in the thirteenth minute. Here, Kishan scored a spectacular goal He connected with a pass from Chaunie and, then, with some glorious stick work got the better of all opposition, he moved up to Merchant, and scooped in well out of the goalies reach, who remained in his goal instead of running out to meet the approaching forward. Four minutes later came the off-side goal that sealed Kirkee's fate.

Zutshi then missed a sitter K. N. Nimal might have put the sides on terms. He got brilliantly through but in the centre of the "D" just as he was to send in a shot. Nabi Shah deliberately hooked his stick. The referee failed to see this, though the infringement was near him Another opportunity to draw level came to Kirkee, but Jagtap, unmarked and with a clear way to goal, shashed at the ball and sent it soaring over the cross bar.

The game closed with the Bhagwant Club leading through an off-side goal.

THE TEAMS WERE:

KIRKEE UNITED: Merchant, J. Phillips and S. Phillips; B. Gaikwad, B. N. Nimal, and F. D. Martis; Dhadge, K. N. Nimal, Motee, G. N. Nimal and Jagtap.

BHAGWANT CLUB: Nanney Lal, Augustine and Nabi Shah, Nana Singh, Durga and Munzoor Mc. Murray, Kishan, Zutshi, Syeed and Chaunie.

UMPIRES: Messrs. T. P. Critchell and H. S. Lynn.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Kalighat Sports Club, Calcutta vs Manavadar State (replay) 4-15 p.m. Bhopal Wanderers vs B. B. & C. I. Rly 5-30 p.m.

Women's Hockey

In the Hayes Cup on Sunday the Vincent Club "A" proved to be good for the Bombay Greys 'B' and beat them by six clear goals. Four points were tallied in the early period, two were added after the interval.

Inter School Tourney

St. Mary's High School and St. Stanislaus High School meet for a second time to-day in the final of the Dr. Wiegas Inter-School Hockey Tournament The first match ended in a draw. The replay will be a hockey duel, in which 22 young players will put their all into the game. This match will be one of the great hockey battles of the season.

Lt.-Col. Bhatia, Principal, Grant Medical College, will preside.

With the kind permission of the Principal of St. Stanislaus High School, the school band will be in attendance from 5 p.m.

The match will be played at the same venue, St. Xaviers' College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

BIHAR TENNIS DISPUTE

Madras Association Says Players Must Apologise

LUCKNOW, April 6.

Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association in a statement to the Press says that the Madras Lawn Tennis Association at a meeting held to consider the conduct of the players who left the last Bihar Championships decided that "All players concerned in the Patna Affair should be called upon to apologise to the Bihar L. T. A. and also to Mr. P. R. Das; pending receipt of their apologies, they should not be allowed to take part in any of the open tournaments affiliated to their Association."

Mr. Brooke-Edwards adds: "Now that the opinions of three councils whose players were involved in the matter have been circulated, all provincial secretaries are requested to call meetings of their councils as soon as they possibly can and make their recommendations as to the action to be taken. As soon as these opinions are received, the Sub-Committee composed of Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Pandit Amar Nath Jha and myself will meet and make our final recommendations in the matter."—A. P.

What Hitler Has To Face In Yugoslavia

LONDON, April 6.

It was pretty clear from the moment German forces penetrated Bulgaria that Hitler's thoughts were turning more and more towards an offensive in South Eastern Europe, rather than against the British Isles, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. His hand was probably somewhat forced by the desperate straits of his Axis partner, but there is also good reason to believe that cold feet were not without influence on his decision. In South Eastern Europe he has also been able to plan his adventure on a much bigger scale. Yugoslavia was encircled and "Gleichgeschaltet" like Rumania and Bulgaria; Greece was to be overwhelmed by the might of the German Wermacht; then would come the turn of the Turks and a big pincers movement would be developed against Egypt through Libya on the one hand and Syria and Palestine on the other, once the Turks had been disposed of.

HIS SCHEMES GO AWRY.

There may have been the subsidiary idea at the back of the Fuehrer's restless mind that if Turkey proved a difficult nut to crack, there might be possibilities of fruitful, conquest in the Ukraine with ultimate access to the Baku oilfields.

But the best-made schemes have a habit of running amiss. Yugoslavia has not proved the subservient tool that Hitler counted upon, and the overthrow of the Tsevetkovitch Government threw out his time table by at least ten valuable days. More important still, the Yugoslavs have accepted his challenge undaunted by the German war of nerves and the menace in Hitler's armoured battalions. They are not negligible opponents, and have deservedly the reputation of being the finest fighters in the Balkans. The men are hardy and tough; they do not know fear and will fight while they have a cartridge and seem able to live upon the smell of garlic and a crust of bread. The spirit of comaraderie between the officers and men is exceptional.

In peace time their forces are divided into 16 infantry and three cavalry divisions. Fully mobilised, these figures are practically doubled, namely, 30 infantry divisions, one guards division, and three mobile divisions. Probably over a million and a quarter men can be put into the field.

WELL-EQUIPPED ARMY

Yugoslav offensive in Albania should just about give the finishing touch to Mussolini's crumbling armies in that part of Europe, especially as the time is just about ripe for a fresh Greek advance towards Valona. It would be interesting to know the reactions inside Germany towards the latest developments.

COMPLAINT ABOUT CENSUS OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 8)

the Congress had failed in every way to lure the Muslims to its creed, they resorted to this method of coercing the Muslims with the help of joint electorates. But praise be to Allah, I am happy to declare that the Muslims saw through their game, and gave the proof of their unity by most successfully boycotting the Village Panchayat, even to the extent of refusing nomination. Now I hope the executors of the Congress will, the Government advisers, will see reason and do justice to the Muslims.

We draw the attention of the authority to the irresponsible and unsatisfactory way in which the census operations were carried out, whole Muslim families and buildings were left out, very few Urdu knowing and Muslim enumerators were employed. There are instances of the enumerators writing Hindustani when Urdu was given as mother tongue. The Provincial Muslim League had offered to co-operate, but our co-operation was turned down. If a proper enquiry is held, we are prepared to prove our case.

The Muslims rejected the hollow offer of the Viceroy. The Muslims cannot be satisfied with only two seats without any power or voice in the Expanded Executive Council and the War Advisory Board. The Muslims cannot be lured by the baits of seats, titles or positions. Now power to serve, help and defend their people means position to Muslims. His Excellency is sadly mistaken if he thinks he can win over the Muslims by a couple of valueless seats or the honour of being members of Councils or Boards.

On the 1st of November, 1940 by observing a day of prayers for Muslim countries, we have warned whoever it might be, that hands off the Muslim countries. These are not merely empty words, but a firm resolve to go to the aid, and sacrifice our all for our Muslim Brothers in need. The narrow geographical boundaries cannot withhold us, as we are one and form one common Brotherhood in Islam.

LEAGUE FLAG UNFURLED

Liaquat Ali Khan Taken In Huge Procession To Conference Pandal

Unfurling the Muslim League Flag at Iqbalabad, Dongri, on Sunday morning, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, President-elect of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference, said that they were aware of the fact that the flag was unfurled to-day in a slave country. But the time was coming near when it would be unfurled in a free country.

He stated that the flag to which they were paying homage had brought a message of peace 1350 years ago. It was a flag which liberated mankind from bondage. Under it, peace had been perpetually propagated and a sense of justice and fairness to others was inculcated.

The object of unfurling the flag, he added, was to make India free and establish such a form of Government which was equitable and fair to one and all.

In order to make the flag fly high, strength was needed and that object could be achieved only when they rallied round it in large numbers.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan arrived by the Peshawar Express on Sunday morning. After half an hour's rest and breakfast at the Victoria Terminus he was taken in a huge procession with two men on horse back. The procession was made up mainly by a dozen volunteer organisations at the start.

At Chakla Street near the Crawford Market, traffic was held up for over 20 minutes. Wending its way through Memon Mohalla, it proceeded through Sandhurst Road, Pydhonie, Bhendy Bazar, Dongri Road and New Chinchbunder Road—a route of about 3 miles—to the spacious pandal at Dongri.

As the procession passed through the localities, more and more people joined it and the galleries of the houses lining the road were filled with people. Flowers were thrown at the President-elect near Jackeria Masjid where the traffic on all sides was held up again for nearly half an hour. Throughout the route cries of "Pakistan Zindabad" rent the skies. Buglers and pipers accompanied the procession.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was present on the occasion of the flag salutation ceremony.

At the railway station, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was given a warm reception by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, President of the Provincial League and other members of the Reception Committee.

The flag salutation ceremony took place at about 11 a.m. after the procession reached the Conference pandal.

Satyagraha Arrests And Convictions

In The Punjab:

LAHORE, April 5

Bishen Singh, a Congress worker of Dasowal, a village near Lahore District, who had intimated to the District Magistrate Lahore, his intention to offer Satyagraha, has been arrested.

Chira Singh a member of the District Board Lahore, has been arrested under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of shouting anti-war slogans in a village near here.—A. P.

In C. P.:

Khandwa Congress Chief Jailed

JUBBULPORE, April 5

Following are convictions in connection with Satyagraha:—

KHANDWA: Seth Raichand Nagda, President District Congress Committee awarded 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 50 fine.

RAIPUR: Nandkumar Dani, Secretary Raipur District Congress fined Rs. 150.

BILASPUR: Krishnachandralal Verma sentenced 4 months' R.I. and Rs. 150 fine.

Messrs. Jhalooram, Sukhchandas, Ramrupdas Motilala, Girdharilal Manchardas and Devidayal 7 Raitpur District Satyagrahis awarded 1 year's R.I. each. —A. P.

In Tamil Nad:

MADRAS, April 5

Twelve Congressmen who offered Satyagraha today in different parts of the city were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 1 month to three months.

Mr. V. T. Munuswami, Municipal Councillor and leader of the Congress Municipal Party, Wallajabad (North Arcot) and another were sentenced to one month R.I. each and placed in "B" Class.

Mr. R. Sabapathi Mudaliar, treasurer, Rajajipuram Harijan Uplift Centre, was sentenced to 1 month R.I. and placed in "A" Class:.

The rest were also awarded one month R.I. each except one who was sentenced to 3 months' R.I. placed in "C" Class.—A. P.

MADRAS, April 5

The following Satyagraha convictims have been reported from the districts:

Mr. Unnava Laxinarayana Pantulu Bar-at-Law, Secretary of the Sree Sarda Niketan, Guntur, was sentenced to two months' S.I. He was placed in "B" Class.

Mr. K. Chenchu Reddy, member, District Board, Chittoor, was sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100. He was placed in "B" Class.

Mr. M. A. Annamalai Mudaliar member, District Board, North Arcot, was sentenced to 4 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100. He was placed in "B" Class.

Mr. P. Sanjeevi Raju, Village Munsiff, Tiruttani, was sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. Bhavanisingh, former President of the Salem Congress Committee was sentenced to 2 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100. He was placed in "B" Class.—A. P.

Cannanore Municipal Resignations

CANNANORE, April 5

In pursuance of the instructions from the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, seven Congress members of the Cannanore Municipality including Mr. K. Abdul Kadar, Vice Chairman, Mr. P. V. Anandan, Leader of the Congress Municipal Party and Shrimati N. Devaki Amma submitted their resignations to the Municipal Chairman.—A. P.

In Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 5

The following reports of arrests and convictions in connection with the Satyagraha movement and the offences under the Defence of India Rules have been received from mofussil districts:

KHULNA: Govindlal Banerjee, pleader, Secretary of the district Congress Committee— arrested for offering Satyagraha at Gandhi Park Birendra Nath Dutta pleader —sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default 6 months' R.I. for possessing prejudicial reports, Sarat Chandra Dutta sentenced to 1 year's R.I. for a similar offence.

COMMILLA: Maulvi Habibur Rahman Chowdhury, pleader arrested while proceeding to offer Satyagraha Ushrani Guha and Helena Ghosh—sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court: Swarna Kamal Ghosh, Chairman of the Commila Municipality—arrested while proceeding to offer Satyagraha.

HABIGANJJ: (Sylhet): Kumadananda Bhattacharya sentenced to 1 year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100 for anti-war propaganda.

FARIDPUR: Kailash Chandra Saikar, a Muktear of Madaripur arrested under Rule 56(4) of the Defence of India Rules.

TAMLUK: Sushil Kumar Dhora a constructive worker arrested for offering Satyagraha here.

In Bihar

CHAIBASSA: Biswanath Mundra Vice Chairman of Chaibassa Municipality and President of the town Congress Committee sentenced to one year's R.I. for offering Satyagraha at Chokbazar.

MUZAFFARPUR: Akilananda Prasad Sinha, Secretary of the Sahebganj Thana Congress Committee and Ramdeo Sinha of Duma sentenced to 4 months' and 6 months' R.I. respectively for shouting anti-war slogans. The former was further sentenced to pay fine of Rs. 60 in default one month's S.I.—A. P.

In U. P.:

MEERUT, April 5

Mr. Ram Dutt Sharma who was in charge of district Congress Committee, was awarded three months' R.I. and Rs. 25 fine under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Randhir Singh and 18 other Satyagrahis were arrested in various places in district.

The police searched the Meerut Congress Office and seized some papers. Mr. Moolchand Garg, who was in Charge of Congress office, was arrested.—A. P.

MADRAS SESSION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

Reception Committee Arrangements

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League, Madras writes:—

The Office of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League has been shifted from 59, Broadway, Madras, to Jinnahabad (S.I.A.A. Grounds) Peoples' Park, Madras.

The restaurant attached to the Pandal is run by the Reception Committee itself so that the requirements of the visitors may be met at a reasonable cost and at the same time in the best manner possible. In order to ensure supply of good food the work has been undertaken departmentally. The volunteers who are expected to be 1,000 in number, will also be fed by the Reception Committee at the Restaurant.

Those intending to correspond from the mofussil regarding volunteer organisation are requested to correspond with Mr. Jamal Mohideen Saheb, General Officer Commanding, Volunteer Corps' Jinnahabad, Peoples' Park, Madras.

Extensive arrangements have been made to the hostel attached to the Loyala College for housing about 1,200 delegates and members. Separate Menus have been drawn up covering the morning 'nasta', midday meal, evening tea and night meal, as from the 10th of April to the 15th of April 1941. The Menu has been prepared with much thought and attention in order to suit the taste of all persons as far as possible. But if modifications or extras are required, they will have to be paid for separately.

Further accommodation has been secured in the Muslim High School, Triplicane. Extra bathing and other comforts are required in this building which are being attended to.

Separate arrangements for purdah are being made for ladies in the Pandal. A Mosque is being constructed of a moderate size to offer facilities of a temporary nature.

WHEN MR. JINNAH LEAVES FOR MADRAS

League Reception Plans

MADRAS, April 6

Arrangements in connection with the 28th Session of the All-India Muslim League are almost complete.

Decorations to the main gate to "Jinnahabad" and to the Pandal are receiving final touches. A separate "Jinnahabad" posts and telegraph office will be working at Peoples' Park from tomorrow.

Intimation has reached the Reception Committee office that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will leave Bombay on the night of the 9th instant by Bombay Mail with Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary, and other delegates from Bombay. They will detrain at Arkonam early on the 11th morning. From there the President-elect and party will be taken to Madras in a decorated special train which is expected to arrive at the Central Station at 7-30 a.m.

After the reception at the station, the President-elect will be taken in a procession to Wallahajah Mosque, Triplicane, a distance of about two miles. At four in the afternoon, the City Council will present Mr. Jinnah with a Civic Address and later the Mayor will entertain him at a tea party.

After this Mr. Jinnah will proceed to Jinnahabad and hoist the Muslim League Flag. As already reported, the League Council will meet at 8-30 that night.—A. P.

INDIAN SHIPPING'S DEMAND FOR JUSTICE

(Continued from Page 4.)

the ship in the trade as it is proposed that the hire will cease from the time the ship is sunk.

(f) Loss due to the maintenance of skeleton services by chartering steamers at higher rates.

(g) The rate of hire after providing for all standing expenses, the depreciation on the scale mentioned in (b) above and after providing for income-tax and super-tax and reserves should leave sufficient margin for a satisfactory return on the Capital invested in the ships and the business.

We may here draw your attention to what Sir Philip Haldin, ex-President of the Chamber of Shipping recently stated:

> "The percentage of return on capital of 5 per cent. is in my opinion a totally inadequate return for such a hazardous venture as shipping because it allows no surplus for creating a reserve to replace vessels at the high prices ruling now and likely to rule after the war and without this reserve makes it an added difficulty to attract new capital which will be so urgently wanted in the future."

Even the Excess Profits Tax Act allows a return of not less than 8 per cent in case of Public Joint Stock Companies and not less than 10 per cent. in case of companies controlled by Directors.

We attach very great importance to the amount which may be paid to us in case the ship is lost. We have urged that we should be paid an amount which may enable us to build a similar ship. British shipowners, in spite of the financial assistance, they have been receiving, have contended that they must be put in a position whereby they may be able to replace their ships.

Lord Essendon remarked in this connection that the

> "industry must now look to Government hire on requisitioned vessels to cover their costs, depreciation, interest on Capital and something addition for replacement over and above the normal depreciation allowances."

He added on another occasion:

> "But at the enhanced cost of replacement obviously these depreciation reserves will be hopelessly inadequate and if we are not allowed to make earning sufficient to provide fully for replacement which involves also the question of employment the ultimate decline of the mercantile marine is inevitable."

Sir William Currie remarked in his speech at the P. & O. Co.

> "British shipping should be allowed to make full provision for depreciation and to accumulate reserves to enable it to face with some degree of confidence the inevitable difficulties of the post war period and so that it may regain its former position in trades which have had to be abandoned in the national interests."

We are, therefore, exceedingly anxious to know from the Government of India their views in regard to these fundamental issues which we have raised in our communications and how they are going to lay down their principles and policy in view of what we have stated in our representations in connection with the settlement of these problems. We are sure you will appreciate that it is quite legitimate for us to expect you to deal with these issues so that we may understand our position and know exactly how the Government are going to treat the Indian shipping industry in regard to their commandeered ships. If, however, you are going to brush aside all these important issues raised in our communications and merely propose to call forth our views on some principles which you yourself have evolved, we may respectfully point out to you that it would considerably save your time and trouble if you were to communicate the final orders of the Government on this matter without making a show of extending to us the courtesy of discussing the various issues that have arisen and seeking our cooperation in connection therewith in settling the problems connected with the commandeered ships. We shall feel grateful to you if you will be good enough to let us know what you propose to do before we start the discussions of the morning.

600,000 Men Hurled Against Yugoslavia

Reuter's military commentator writes:—

Britain's decision to afford all aid to the latest victim of aggression opens out a new and important phase of the world war. Herr Hitler has now precipitated what he was most anxious to avoid —a war on at least two fronts. Opposite Britain Herr Hitler holds 2,000 miles of coastline which admittedly gives him advantages for submarine and air warfare against England, but on the other hand, the whole of this immense lines must be vigilantly guarded by German troops. The recent successful Lofoten islands raid warns Herr Hitler that at any time fresh and bigger blows might fall.

In the last war Germany's western and eastern fronts were well served with railway communications, but in the last twenty years these communications have greatly deteriorated. Railway communications have never been good in the Balkans. Not only is the distance between Germany's western and eastern front now greater, but communications are bad. The enormous territories which Herr Hitler must hold down by armed force limit to some degree his choice of movement. His troops will be engaged in most difficult country and in the face of armies renowned for their military capacity.—Reuter.

Reuter's military commentator continuing his message says:—"It is not likely that the main reason for the Nazi move to Libya was to rescue Italy. Rather it would appear to be nothing more than a diversion designed to prevent the British sending men and supplies across the Mediterranean to reinforce the Greeks and Yugoslavs. The latest reports indicate that there are already 12 German divisions in Bulgaria, while another 28 divisions are concentrating along Yugoslavia's northern frontiers from the Italian border to the east of Belgrade, a distance of nearly 400 miles, making a total of about 600,000 men. If the Yugoslavs are left to face this storm alone, brave as they are and defensible as is the country, their outlook would be grim. But the Germans cannot throw all their forces against Yugoslavia. They must contain the Greeks north of Salonika. The Turks behind Maritza cannot be neglected even if the German High Command entrust this front entirely to the Bulgarian army. The Yugoslavs might hold their long frontier with strong detachments, and covering forces only while massing their main army towards the centre of the country, where they would be helped by the nature of the terrain, and be able considerably to shorten their front.

They would also draw near to their Allies in Greece. Britain, it presumed, is prepared to move swiftly and resolutely to the offensive when the time comes. Another factor is whether the Turkish army is likely to remain idle behind Maritza, once the Turks realise that a successful advance through Kugaslavia to the Mediterranean threatens their future extremely seriously. If the Turks take an active part in the coming struggle, they will bring most powerful aid to the Allied cause.

A FIERCE STRUGGLE.

The struggle will be fierce and as a strategical problem, with many fronts involved, and different armies engaged, it will be very complicated and will call for great judgment, much precision and activity.—Reuter.

Who Can Offer Satyagraha

LUCKNOW, April 6.

Only those members of the various Congress Committees and other Congressmen, who were competent to offer Satyagraha before April 5 can offer Satyagraha even now if they have not already done so for some reason or other, says a circular letter issued by the U. P. P.C. C. to-day.

The letter warns the subordinate Congress Committees not to allow four anna members to offer Satyagraha as has been done in certain cases and advises those Congressmen who are desirous of offering Satyagraha to wait until their names are approved by Mahatma Gandhi and engage themselves in spinning other constructive works of the Congress.—A. P.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, suddenly left Delhi for Madras to-day by the Grand Trunk Express, on learning about illness in his family. He had to postpone his visit to Bombay.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Russo-Yugoslav Pact Signed At Moscow

Mutual Friendship Even If Either Party Is Victim Of Aggression

MOSCOW, April 6.

RUSSIA and Yugoslavia have signed a Pact of Friendship and Non-aggression. This was announced by a Moscow broadcast early to-day. The announcer added that exchange of Instruments of Ratification will take place as soon as possible in Belgrade.

The Pact was signed by M. Molotov, the Soviet Premier and Foreign Minister and M. Gabrilovitch, Yugoslav Minister in Moscow and Leader of the Agrarian Party.

TERMS OF TREATY

LONDON, April 6.

The Yugoslav-Russian Pact dramatically announced in a special Moscow broadcast early to-day emphasises the importance of peace to both the countries and promises that if either is attacked the other will preserve the policy of friendship.

The preamble to the Pact says that the decision to conclude the Pact was taken because both parties are convinced of the need for the preservation of peace. The pact contains five clauses which are as follows:

"FIRSTLY, the two contracting parties pledge themselves to abstain from aggression towards each other. (Message here badly mutilated).

SECONDLY, if one of the contracting parties be subjected to aggression by a third State, the other contracting party pledges itself to preserve its policy of friendship.

THIRDLY, the present Treaty shall remain in force for five years. Unless one of the contracting parties gives a year's notice of its intention to cancel the Treaty on expiration of this term, it shall automatically remain in force for further five years.

FOURTHLY, the Treaty shall come into force from the date of signature. It shall be subject to ratification to be carried out as soon as possible. The exchange of Instruments of Ratification will take place in Belgrade.

FIFTHLY, the Treaty has been drawn up in two copies, one in Russian and the other in Serbo-Croat. Both texts shall be equally valid."

The Treaty was signed yesterday in Moscow by M. Molotov, the Soviet Prime Minister and Foreign Commissar, on behalf of the U.S.S.R. and M. Gabrilovitch, Yugoslav Minister, and Colonels Boznen and Dragutin Savitch for Yugoslavia. The signing of the Treaty, says the Moscow announcement, followed "negotiations during the past few days."—Reuter.

POPE ACCUSES NAZIS

LONDON, April 5.

Anti-Catholic measures taken by the German authorities in Alsace-Lorraine and other parts of occupied France were broadcast on Friday evening by the Vatican radio, stating: "The Bishop of Strasbourg who is at present in occupied France was not allowed to return to Strasbourg, the Bishop of Metz too has been expelled from his diocese. The Strasbourg Cathedral has been closed for divine service and opened as a light museum for sightseers only. Education has become a matter of State and private Catholic schools are no longer tolerated.

The Bishop's Seminary of Theological Faculty at Strasbourg has been closed and the students have been received by the Freiburg Theological Faculty All Catholic organisations have been dissolved unless they complied with three conditions, namely, recognition by Government, surveillance by Government and submission to Government directions.

The Catholic press has been suppressed with the ecclesiastical bulletins, Parish papers and weekly religious papers. Expulsions from Alsace upto the end of December totalled over 20,000 including sixty priests.—Reuter.

SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES IN RUMANIA

VICHY, April 5.

The Rumanian Cabinet has found it necessary to reassure the country about the effect of the presence of German troops on supplies, according to a Bucharest despatch. A 'communique' announcing the appointment of an Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Supply States: "The difficulties must not be exaggerated. It is untrue, particularly, to blame the shortage of certain articles on German troops who are mainly provisioned direct from Germany."

The Cabinet, adds the 'communique', has decided to increase the penalties for economic sabotage, speculation and hoarding.—Reuter.

Steel Workers Strike Again

Demand For Wage Increase: Talks For Settlement In Progress

PITTSBURGH, April 5.

Stoppage of work in the United States Steel Corporation Mills at midnight on Tuesday was announced by Mr. Philip Murray, Trade Union Leader, to-day.

Negotiations on the Union's demand for a wage increase of ten cents an hour and the Company's counter-proposal of increase of two-and-half cents per hour had been going on since March 20.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO

BERLLN, April 5.

General Nogues, the French Resident-General in Morocco, arrived in Vichy this afternoon for several days' stay, says a Vichy despatch to the Official German News Agency. He was received immediately after arrival by Admiral Darlan with whom he had a long discussion. General Nogues will also have talks with other members of the Vichy Government concerning the situation in Morocco.—Reuter.

THAI PREMIER TO MEET MATSUOKA?

BANGKOK, April 5.

Sensation is caused here by a Tokyo report that the Thai Premier Luang Bipul Songgram will probably go to Tokyo to meet Mr. Matsuoka on his return from the Avis capitals. Thai daily newspapers give prominence to the report which so far has not evoked an official denial.

Authoritative quarters do not confirm the report, but diplomatic circles point out that if an invitation is received, it will be difficult to decline.—Reuter.

DUTCH BUDGET

LONDON, April 6.

The Dutch Budget, signed by Queen Wilhelmina to-day provides large sum for the Army, Navy and Airforce now operating in this country, 90 per cent amounting to 62 millions guilders being spent on defence.

The budget does not include very large sums which are to be spent on the Dutch Government programme of buying and storing food and materials necessary for replenishing the stocks in the Netherlands which may well exceed the total budget.—Reuter.

Jagdish Prasad At Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 6

Kuwar Sir Jagdish Prasad arrived in Delhi today in connection with the forthcoming meeting between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Viceroy.—A. P.

OOTACAMUND, April 5.—Mr. Charles Goldstein, Secretary of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to explore the possibilities of manufacture of essential oils in India has arrived here with a view to study the condition of oil-bearing plants in the Nilgiris.—A. P.

Detenus Refuse Food

100 Politicals Raise Issue Of Classification & Treatment

VELLORE, April 5.

About a hundred detenus of the first and second class in the Vellore Central Jail have gone on a hunger-strike since this morning.

The hunger-strike is stated to be in connection with the classification of the detenus and alleged general deterioration of their condition in the jail during the last three months.—A. P.

"UNITY OF INDIA"

JAWAHAR'S NEW BOOK

LUCKNOW, April 6.

According to the "National Herald's" London correspondent Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's new book entitled "The Unity of India" was published in London yesterday.—A. P.

RELEASE JAWAHARLAL

Campaign Committee Set Up In England

The following letter appears in the "New Statesman and the Nation" on behalf of the Campaign Committee set up in Britain to agitate for the release of Jawaharlal Nehru.

SIR,—The arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his subsequent imprisonment for four years comes at the end of a fourteen-month period during which the Indian National movement has repeatedly invited the British Government to apply to India those principles of the independence of nations, the self-determination of peoples and democracy in Government, which is its professed aim in peace and war.

Instead of the extension of democracy, we have witnessed in India the suspension of constitutional Government, the promulgation of ordinances and the imprisonment of several thousand Indians, since the outbreak of war. Included amongst these are Trade Union and Labour leaders, ex-ministers of Provincial Governments and other Congress workers. Parliament also amended the Indian Constitution, adding to the powers of the British authority in India.

The heavy sentence imposed on Nehru (who is treated as a common criminal) is apparently the British Government's answer to India's demand for freedom, and immediately arises from Mr. Gandhi's request to the Viceroy insisting on the right of free speech in India. Further imprisonments have followed and a large-scale conflict has already begun. The Indian people, led by Congress, are engaged in a struggle for freedom and democracy. What is the answer of the British people?

The India League is confident that there is a large volume of opinion in this country which is shocked by the British Government's policy in India and determined to declare their opposition to it and demand the immediate and unconditional release of Nehru.

We have, therefore, set up a Campaign Committee for the release of Nehru and in support of the Indian demand for freedom. The Campaign Committee invites your co-operation and requests all the many friends of Nehru and the cause of freedom and democracy to assist its efforts and to communicate to us.

Reginald Sorensen (M.P.), Chairman.
V. K. Krishna Menon, Honorary Secretary.
The India League,
165 Strand,
London W. C.2.

BAGHDAD CALM AFTER 'COUP'

Regent Leaves Iraq On Nationalist Capture Of Power

BAGHDAD, April 6.

The Regent of Iraq is understood to have left following assumption of power by Rashid Ali, the nationalist leader. Baghdad is calm. Rashid Ali's 'coup' followed the resignation of General Taha Hashimi's Government because "its efforts to remove tension had failed."—Reuter.

PRO-FASCIST 'COUP'?

Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, new British Ambassador at Baghdad, has been instructed that His Majesty's Government consider the present situation there as completely unconstitutional and must await the formation of a properly constituted Government.

Later reports from Iraq had fully confirmed first impression of irregular character of developments there. Since the resignation of General Taha el Hashimi the situation has been obscure, but it appears to be clear that while Parliament was in recess, certain military leaders seized power in the Capital by force with the object of setting up a dictatorship under Rashid Ali who had been compelled some months ago to resign from office owing to the growing dissatisfaction of the Iraqi Parliament with his management of affairs.

This politician who is believed to have strong sympathies with totalitarian ideologies has hoped to regain by force the position he could not retain with the consent of lawful representatives of the Iraqi people.—Reuter.

Discharged Sailor Arrested

MADRAS, April 5.

P. Sam, a discharged sailor, was arrested in the Madras harbour to-day under the Defence of India Rules.

Italian currency notes to the value of 400 Lira found in his possession were seized by the police who are making further investigations.—A. P.

NAZI BATTLE CRUISERS STRADDLED WITH BOMBS

R. A. F.'s CONTINUED ATTACK ON BREST: SHARP NAZI RAIDS ON WEST ENGLAND: ONE PLANE DESTROYED

LONDON, April 6.

THERE was sharp air activity over west England late on Saturday night. The raiders caused some damage and casualties. The attack was repelled by gunfire and it is understood a raider was brought down in the Channel

ATTACK ON NAZI BATTLE CRUISERS

Newest British bombs were used by R. A. F. bombers in a daring and determined effort on Friday night to destroy the Nazi battle cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisnau" lying at Brest.

The bombs employed were the most powerful ever employed against battleships. British pilots in a suicide dive dropped to a thousand feet before releasing their loads.

After one stick of bombs had crashed down a huge fire broke out near one of the cruisers and could be seen eighty miles out at sea.

One pilot claimed either a direct hit or a very near miss. It was the third R. A. F. raid on the cruisers since their presence was made known last Sunday.

Dummy Runs

After describing the attacks the Air Ministry says: "Perhaps as important as the bombing were the dummy runs made repeatedly over the ships, causing them to take continuous avoiding action which slowed up the ships' run for home. After the battle six Sunderlands scoured the sea, seeing the glassy Mediterranean covered for miles with oil in which were noticed about a hundred rafts, lifeboats, wreckage and swimming men. One Sunderland returning was unsuccessfully attacked by a Messerschmitt and later observed a small Italian Dinghy with four survivors who were probably the crew of a destroyed aircraft."

Attack Pressed Home

Sticks of heavy bombs were seen to straddle both the German battle cruisers, "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisnau", when a strong force of R. A. F. bombers attacked Brest Naval Base during Friday night. This was the second night in succession and the third time this week that the R. A. F. had attacked French naval docks in which these two battle cruisers were sheltering.

Earlier attacks were hampered by clouds, but on Friday night both ships were clearly identified in the moonlight. R. A. F. bombers pressed home their attack with great resolution, some pilots bombing from very low levels. Good results are reported, sticks of heavy bombs being seen to straddle both ships.

This was announced in an Air Ministry 'communique' which adds that a large fire broke out near one of the battle cruisers. Several other fires were started amid oil stores and warehouses.

Malta In Forefront

"Malta is in the forefront of the battle and must devote the whole of her energy to maintaining her security and integrity", said General Sir William Dobbie, Governor of Malta, in a broadcast to the people of Malta on Saturday. "We must be prepared for hard and difficult times," he said. "We must brace ourselves to face these times confidently, boldly and quietly. We shall certainly win through to easier times and eventually to complete victory."

AIR BALANCE-SHEET FOR MARCH

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The following figures from official "communiques' give British and enemy aircraft losses for the month of March:—

1.—Over Britain and British coastal waters the Germans lost 71, the British 6.

2. Over Germany and enemy-occupied territories the Germans lost 16, the British 45.

3. At sea the enemy lost 3, the British 1.

4. Over the Mediterranean fronts (including Africa, Albania and Malta) the enemy lost 178 (146 in the air, 32 on the ground), the British lost 19. Of the enemy total in this area 96 were lost in Albania.—Reuter.

BRISTOL ATTACKED AGAIN

LONDON, April 6

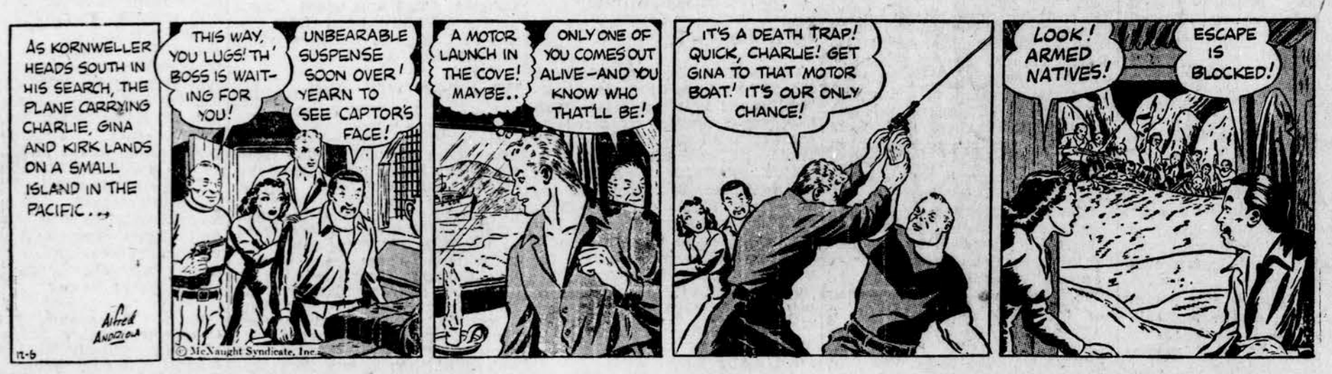
Bristol was again attacked by the "Luftwaffe" last night. A 'communique' on enemy air activity over Britain during the night states: "Enemy dropped incendiary and high explosive bombs in west and south-west of England and a small number near the Thames Estuary and East Anglian coast. Number of casualties reported is very small and damage was nowhere extensive. One enemy aircraft is known to have been destroyed."

This enemy aircraft was shot down by a beau-fighter pilot who followed it in bright moonlight until he could identify it as Heinkel 111. He then fired short burst. At once flames were seen in the fuselage of the raider which turned into a ball of fire going down quite gently. It hit ground near Bristol.—Reuter.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

Confronted by the Rear Guard

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY


AS KORNWELLER HEADS SOUTH IN HIS SEARCH, THE PLANE CARRYING CHARLIE, GINA AND KIRK LANDS ON A SMALL ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC...
Alfred Andriola
THIS WAY, YOU LUGS! TH' BOSS IS WAITING FOR YOU!
UNBEARABLE SUSPENSE SOON OVER! YEARN TO SEE CAPTOR'S FACE!
A MOTOR LAUNCH IN THE COVE! MAYBE..
ONLY ONE OF YOU COMES OUT ALIVE—AND YOU KNOW WHO THAT'LL BE!
IT'S A DEATH TRAP! QUICK, CHARLIE! GET GINA TO THAT MOTOR BOAT! IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE!
LOOK! ARMED NATIVES!
ESCAPE IS BLOCKED!
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THREE TRIBESMEN KILLED

Sequel To Engagement With Waziristan Scouts

PESHAWAR, April 5.

Three tribesmen were killed and four wounded and three rifles were seized in an engagement between a hostile gang and South Waziristan scouts to-day.

Some friendly maliks informed the scouts near Sarwakai in South Waziristan that a hostile gang of tribesmen was in the neighbourhood. The scouts went out to meet the gang and succeeded in killing three and wounding four tribesmen and capturing three rifles.

The bodies were recovered and the wounded were captured.

The scouts did not sustain any loss.—A. P.

INCOME-TAX TRIBUNAL MEMBER DEAD.

MADRAS, April 6.

The death has occurred of Mr. R. Satyamurthi Aiyar, who was recently appointed by the Government of India as a member of the Income-tax Tribunal.

He was ailing for sometime and underwent an operation last week.—A. P.

Indira Nehru In Durban

MADRAS, April 6.

Miss Indira Nehru is now in Durban "en route" to India, according to a report in the Hindu from their Durban correspondent.

The report says that Miss Nehru has tried to learn something of the Indian conditions in Durban and the District. She has visited the Indian barracks and seen the condition of Indian labourers in sugarcane estates.—A. P.

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